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PLUTARCH's

LIVES,

TRANSLATED FROM THE

ORIGINAL GREEK:

WITH

NOTES CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

AND A

NEW LIFE OF PLUTARCH.

IN SIX VOLUMES.....VOLUME VI.

BY JOHN & WILLIAM LANGHORNE.

FIRST WORCESTER EDITION.

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An Account of WEIGHTS, MEASURES, *and* DENOMINATIONS *of* MONEY,

Mentioned by PLUTARCH.—From the Tables of Dr. *Arbuthnot*.

WEIGHTS.

	lb.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
The Roman libra or pound - -	00	10	18	$13\frac{5}{7}$
The Attic mina or pound - - -	00	11	07	$16\frac{2}{7}$
The Attic talent equal to sixty minæ	56	11	00	$17\frac{1}{2}$

DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	peck	gal.	pints.
The Roman modius - - - - -	1	0	$0\frac{2}{9}$
The Roman chœnix, one pint 15,705$\frac{4}{8}$ solid inches,	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly
The Attic medimnus - - - -	4	0	$6\frac{1}{10}$

LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	pint	solid inches.
The cotyle - - - - - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2,141\frac{1}{2}$
The cyathus - - - - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$0,356\frac{11}{12}$
The chus - - - - - - - - -	6	25,698

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Eng.	paces,	ft.	inches.
The Roman foot - - - - - - - -		0	0	$11\frac{3}{5}$
The Roman cubit - - - - - - - -		0	1	$5\frac{2}{3}$
The Roman pace - - - - - - - -		0	4	10
The Roman furlong - - - - - -		120	4	4
The Roman mile - - - - - - - -		967	0	0
The Grecian cubit - - - - - -		0	1	$6\frac{1}{8}$
The Grecian furlong - - - - - - -		100	4	$4\frac{1}{5}$
The Grecian mile - - - - - - -		805	5	0

N. B. In this computation, the Engliſh pace is five feet.

MONEY.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The quadrans, about	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
The as	0	0	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$
The seſtertius	0	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
The seſtertium equal to 1000 seſtertii	8	1	5	2
The denarius	0	0	7	3
The Attic obolus	0	0	1	$1\frac{1}{6}$
The drachma	0	0	7	3
The mina = 100 drachmæ	3	4	7	0
The talent = 60 minæ	193	15	0	0
The ſtater aureus of the Greeks weighing two Attic drachms	0	16	1	3
The ſtater daricus	1	12	3	0
The Roman aureus was of different value at different periods. According to the proportion mentioned by Tacitus, when it exchanged for 25 denarii, it was of the ſame value as the Grecian ſtater.	0	16	1	3

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

From DACIER *and* OTHERS.

Years of the world.	Years before the first Olympiad.		Years before the building of Rome.	Years before Christ.
2437	737	DEUCALION's deluge.	761	1511
2547	627	Minos I, ſon of Jupiter and Europa.	651	1401
2693	486	Minos II, grandſon of the firſt.	500	1250
		THESEUS.		
2720	454	The expedition of the Argonauts. Theſeus attended Jaſon in it.	473	1228
2768	406	Troy taken. Demophon the ſon of Theſeus was at the ſiege.	430	1180
2847	327	The return of the Heraclidone to Peloponneſus.	351	1101
2880	294	The firſt war of the Athenians againſt Sparta. Codrus devotes himſelf.	318	1068
2894	283	The Helots ſubdued by Agis.	304	1055
2908	266	The Ionic migration.	290	1040
3045	129	LYCURGUS flouriſhes.	153	904
	Olympiads.			
3174	I.	*THE FIRST OLYMPIAD.*	25	774
		ROMULUS.		
3198	vii. 1	Rome built.		750
3201	vii. 4	The rape of the Sabine virgins.	4	747
3235	xvi. 1	The death of Romulus.	38	713
		NUMA.		
3236	xvi. 3	Numa elected king.	39	712
3279	xxvii. 2	Numa dies.	82	669
		SOLON.		
3350	xlv. 1	Solon flouriſhes.	153	598
3350		Cylon's conſpiracy.		
3354	xlvi. 1	Epimenides goes to Athens, and expiates the city. He dies ſoon after, at the age of 154. The ſeven wiſe men: Æſop and Anacharſis flouriſh.	157	594
3356	xlvi. 3	Solon Archon.	159	592
		Crœſus, king of Lydia.		
3370	l. 1	Pythagoras goes into Italy. Piſiſtratus ſets up his tyranny.	173	578
3391	lv. 2	Cyrus, king of Perſia.	194	557

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3401	lvii. 4	Crœsus taken.	204	547
		PUBLICOLA		
3442	lxviii. 1	Is chosen consul in the room of Collatinus.	245	506
		Brutus fights Aruns, the eldest son of Tarquin. Both are killed.		
3444	lxviii. 3	Publicola consul the third time. His colleague Horatius Pulvillus dedicates the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.	247	504
		Hortius Cocles defends the Sublician bridge against the Tuscans.		
3448	lxix. 3	Publicola dies.	251	500
		Zeno Eleates flourished.	———	499
3459	lxxii. 1	The battle of Marathon.	262	489
		CORIOLANUS		
3461	lxxii. 2	Is banished and retires to the Volsci.	263	488
3462	lxxiii. 1	Herodotus is born.	265	486
3463	lxxiii. 2	Coriolanus besieges Rome; but being prevailed upon by his mother to retire, is stoned to death by the Volsci.	266	485
		ARISTIDES		
3467	lxxiv. 2	Is banished for ten years, but recalled at the expiration of three.	270	481
		THEMISTOCLES,		
3470	lxxv. 1	The battle of Salamis.	273	478
3471	lxxv. 2	The battle of Platæa.	274	477
3474	lxxvi. 1	Thucydides is born.	277	474
3479	lxxvii. 2	Themistocles is banished by the Ostracism.	282	469
		CIMON		
3480	lxxvii. 3	Beats the Persians both at sea and land.	283	468
3481	lxxvii. 4	Socrates is born. He lived 71 years.	284	467
3500	lxxxii. 3	Cimon dies. Alcibiades born the same year. Herodotus and Thucydides flourish: The latter is twelve or thirteen years younger than the former.	303	448
———	———	Pindar dies, eighty years old.	———	440
		PERICLES		
3519	lxxxvii. 2	Stirs up the Peloponnesian war, which lasts 27 years. He was very young when the Romans sent the Decemviri to Athens for Solon's laws.	322	429
3521	lxxxvii. 4	Pericles dies.	324	427
3523	lxxxviii. 1	Plato born.	325	426
		Xerxes killed by Artabanus.		
		NICIAS.		
3535	xci. 2	The Athenians undertake the Sicilian war.	338	413
3537	xci. 4	Nicias beaten and put to death in Sicily.	340	411
		ALCIBIADES		
3538	xcii. 1	Takes refuge at Sparta, and afterwards amongst the Persians.	———	———
3539	xcii. 2	Dionysius the elder, now tyrant of Sicily.	342	409
———	———	Sophocles dies, aged 91.	———	407
———	———	Euripides dies, aged 75.	———	406
		LYSANDER		
3545	xciii. 4	Puts an end to the Peloponnesian war, and establishes the thirty tyrants at Athens.	348	403
———	———	Thrasybulus expells them.	———	401
3548	xciv. 1	Alcibiades put to death by order of Pharnabazus.	349	402
		ARTAXERXES MNEMON		
3549	xciv. 4	Overthrows his brother Cyrus in a great	352	399

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Chriſt.
		battle. The retreat of the ten thouſand Greeks, conducted by Xenophon.		
3550	xcv. 1	Socrates dies.	353	398
		AGESILAUS		
3553	xcv. 4	Aſcends the Spartan throne.	356	395
3554	xcvi. 1	Lyſander ſent to the Helleſpont.	357	394
3555	xcvi. 2	Ageſilaus defeats the Perſian cavalry.—Lyſander dies.		
3561	xcvii. 4	The Romans loſe the battle of Allia.	364	387
		CAMILLUS		
3562	xcviii. 1	Retires to Ardea,	365	386
3566	xcix. 1	Ariſtotle born.	369	382
3569	xcix. 4	Demoſthenes born.	372	379
3574	ci. 1	Chabrias defeats the Lacedæmonians.	377	374
3579	cii. 2	Peace between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. The important battle of Leuctra.	382	369
		PELOPIDAS,		
3580	cii. 3	General of the Thebans. He headed the ſacred band the year before at Leuctra, where Epaminondas commanded in chief.	383	368
3582	ciii. 1	Dionyſius, the elder, tyrant of Sicily, dies, and is ſucceeded by his ſon.	385	366
3584	ciii. 3	Iſocrates flouriſhes.	387	3 4
		TIMOLEON		
3585	ciii. 4	Kills his brother Timophanes, who was ſetting himſelf up tyrant in Corinth.	388	363
3586	civ. 1	Pelopidas defeats Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, but falls in the battle.		
3587	civ. 2	The famous battle of Mantinea, in which Epaminondas, though victorious, is killed by the ſon of Xenophon.	390	361
3588	civ. 3	Camillus dies.	391	360
3589	civ. 4	Artaxerxes dies.—So does Ageſilaus.	392	359
		DION		
3593	cv. 4	Expels Dionyſius the younger.	396	355
3594	cvi. 1	Alexander the Great born.	397	354
3596	cvi. 3	Dion is killed by Calippus.	399	352
		DEMOSTHENES		
3598	cvii. 1	Begins to thunder againſt Philip. Xenophon dies, aged 90.	401	350
3602	cviii. 1	Plato dies, aged 80 or 81.	405	346
3605	cviii. 4	Timoleon ſent to aſſiſt the Syracuſans.	408	343
3607	cix. 2	Dionyſius the younger ſent off to Corinth.	410	341
3609	cix. 4	Epicurus born.	412	339
3612	cx. 3	The battle of Chæronea, in which Philip beats the Athenians and Thebans.	415	336
3613	cx. 4	Timoleon dies.	416	335
		ALEXANDER THE GREAT		
3614	cxi. 1	Is declared General of all Greece againſt the Perſians, upon the death of his father Philip.	417	334
3616	cxi. 3	The battle of the Granicus.	419	332
3619	cxii. 1	The battle of Arbela.	422	329
3623	cxiii. 2	Porus beaten.	426	325
3627	cxiv. 1	Alexander dies, aged 33. Diogenes dies, aged 90.	430	321
		Ariſtotle dies, aged 63.		319
		PHOCION		
3632	cxv. 3	Retires to Polyperchon, but is delivered up by him to the Athenians, who put him to death.	435	318

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		EUMENES,		
3634	cxvi. 1	Who had attained to a considerable rank amongst the successors of Alexander the Great, is betrayed to Antigonus, and put to death.	437	314
		DEMETRIUS,		
3636	cxvi. 4	Surnamed Poliorcetes, permitted by his father Antigonus to command the army in Syria, when only twentytwo years of age.	439	312
3643	cxviii. 2	He restores the Athenians to their liberty, but they choose to remain in the worst of chains, those of servility and meanness.	446	305
		Dionysius, the tyrant, dies at Heraclea, aged 55.		
		In the year before Christ 288, died Theophrastus aged 85.		
		And in the year before Christ 285, Theocritus flourished.		
		PYRRHUS,		
3670	cxxv. 1	King of Epirus, passes over into Italy, where he is defeated by Lævinus.	473	272
3685	cxxviii. 4	The first Punic war, which lasted 24 years.	488	268
3696	cxxxi. 3	Philopœmen born.	499	252
		ARATUS,		
3699	cxxxii. 1	Of Sicyon, delivered his native city from the tyranny of Nicocles.	502	249
		AGIS AND CLEOMENES,		
3723	cxxxvii. 2	Cotemporaries with Aratus, for Aratus being beaten by Cleomenes, calls in Antigonus from Macedonia, which proves the ruin of Greece.	526	225
		PHILOPŒMEN		
3727	cxxxix. 2	Thirty years old when Cleomenes took Megalopolis. About this time lived Hannibal, Marcellus, Fabius Maximus and Scipio Africanus.	530	221
3731	cxl. 2	The second Punic war, which lasted eighteen years.	534	217
3733	cxl. 4	Hannibal beats the consul Flaminius at the Thrasymenian lake;	536	215
3734	cxl. 1	And the consuls Varro and Æmilius at Cannæ.	537	214
3736	cxli. 3	He is beaten by Marcellus at Nola.	539	212
3738	cxlii. 1	Marcellus takes Syracuse.	541	210
3741	cxlii. 4	Fabius Maximus seizes Tarentum.	544	207
3747	cxliv. 2	Fabius Maximus dies.	550	201
3749	cxliv. 4	Scipio triumphs for his conquests in Africa.	552	199
		TITUS QUINCTIUS FLAMINIUS.		
3752	cxlv. 3	Elected consul at the age of 30.	555	196
		CATO THE CENSOR		
		Was 21 or 22 years old when Fabius Maximus took Tarentum. See above.		
3754	cxlvi. 1	All Greece restored to her liberty by T. Q. Flaminius.	557	194
		Flaminius triumphs; Demetrius the son of Philip, and Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, follow his chariot.		
3755	cxlvi. 2	Cato triumphs for his conquests in Spain	558	193
3765	cxlix. 1	Scipio Africanus dies.	569	182
3767	cxlix. 2	Philopœmen dies.	570	181

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
		The same year PAULUS ÆMILIUS Then first consul, was beaten by Hannibal at Cannæ.		
3782	cliii. 1	When consul the second time, he conquered Perseus, and brought him in chains to Rome.	585	166
		Now Terence flourished,		
3790	clv. 1	Paulus Æmilius dies.	593	158
3794	clvi. 1	Marius born.	597	154
3801	clvii. 4	The third Punic war, which continued four years.	604	147
		Cato the Censor dies.		
3804	clviii. 3	Scipio Æmilianus destroys Carthage; and Mummius sacks and burns Corinth.	607	144
		Carneades dies, aged 85.		129
		Polybius dies, aged 81.		123
		TIBERIUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS.		
3827	clxiv. 2	The laws of Caius Gracchus.	630	122
		MARIUS		
3843	clxvii. 2	Marches against Jugurtha.	646	105
		Cicero born.		
3844	clxviii. 3	Pompey born.	647	104
3846	clxix. 1	Marius, now consul the second time, matches against the Cimbri.	649	102
3850	clxxi. 2	Julius Cæsar is born in the sixth consulship of Marius.	653	98
		Lucretius born.		94
		SYLLA,		
3855	clxxi. 2	After his prætorship, sent into Cappadocia.	658	93
3862	clxxiii. 1	Makes himself master of Rome.	665	86
3868	clxxiii. 2	Takes Athens.	666	85
		Marius dies the same year.		
		SERTORIUS		
3867	clxxiv. 2	Sent into Spain.	670	81
3868	clxxiv. 3	The younger Marius beaten by Sylla; yet soon after he defeats Pontius Telesinus at the gates of Rome. Sylla enters the city, and being created dictator, exercises all manner of cruelties.	671	80
		CRASSUS		
		Enriches himself with buying the estates of persons proscribed.		
		POMPEY,		
3869	clxxiv. 4	At the age of 25, is sent into Africa against Domitius, and beats him.	672	79
		CATO OF UTICA		
		Was younger than Pompey; for he was but 14 years old when Sylla's proscriptions were in their utmost rage.		
		CICERO		
3870	clxxv. 1	Defends Roscius against the practises of Sylla. This was his first public pleading. After this he retires to Athens to finish his studies.	673	78
3871	clxxv. 2	Sylla, after having destroyed above 100,000 Roman citizens, proscribed 90 senators, and 2600 knights, resigns his dictatorship, and dies the year following.	674	77
3874	clxxvi. 1	Pompey manages the war in Spain against Sertorius.	677	74
		LUCULLUS,		
3877	clxxvi. 4	After his consulship, is sent against Mithridates.	680	71

Years of the world.	Olympiads.		Yrs. of Rome.	Before Christ.
3879	clxxvii. 2	Sertorius assassinated in Spain. Crassus consul with Pompey.	682	69
3881	clxxvii. 4	Tigranes conquered by Lucullus.	684	67
3887	clxxix. 2	Mithridates dies. Pompey forces the temple of Jerusalem.	690	61
		Augustus Cæsar born.		
		JULIUS CÆSAR,		
3891	clxxx. 2	Appointed consul with Bibulus, obtains Illyria, and the two Gauls, with four legions. He marries his daughter Julia to Pompey.	690	57
3897	clxxxi. 4	Crassus is taken by the Parthians and slain.	700	51
3902	clxxxiii. 1	Cæsar defeats Pompey at Pharsalia. Pompey flies into Egypt, and is assassinated there.	705	46
3903	clxxxiii. 2	Cæsar makes himself master of Alexandria, and subdues Egypt; after which he marches into Syria, and soon reduces Pharnaces.	706	45
3904	clxxxiii. 3	He conquers Juba, Scipio, and Petreius, in Africa, and leads up four triumphs. Previous to which, Cato kills himself.	707	44
3905	clxxxiii. 4	Cæsar defeats the sons of Pompey at Munda. Cneius falls in the action, and Sextus flies into Sicily. Cæsar triumphs the fifth time.	708	43
		BRUTUS.		
3906	clxxxiv. 1	Cæsar is killed by Brutus and Cassius.	709	42
3907	clxxxiv. 2	Brutus passes into Macedonia.	710	41
		MARK ANTONY		
		Beaten the same year by Augustus at Modena. He retires to Lepidus. The triumvirate of Augustus, Lepidus and Antony, who divide the empire amongst them.		
3908	clxxxiv. 3	The battle of Philippi, in which Brutus and Cassius, being overthrown by Augustus and Antony, lay violent hands on themselves.	711	42
3909	clxxxiv. 4	Antony leagues with Sextus the son of Pompey against Augustus.	712	39
3910	clxxxv. 1	Augustus and Antony renew their friendship after the death of Fulvia, and Antony marries Octavia.	713	38
3918	clxxxvii. 1	Augustus and Antony again embroiled.	721	30
3919	clxxxvii. 2	The battle of Actium. Antony is beaten and flies into Egypt with Cleopatra.	722	29
3920	clxxxvii. 3	Augustus makes himself Master of Alexandria. Antony and Cleopatra destroy themselves.	723	28. Era of the Incarnation.
		GALBA		
		Born.	750	
3947	cxciv. 2	Otho born.	784	34
3981	ccii. 4	Galba appointed consul.	785	35
3982	cciii. 1	The revolt of Vindex.	820	70
4018	ccxi. 4	Nero killed, and Galba declared emperor.		
		OTHO.		
4019	ccxii. 1	Revolts and persuades the soldiers to despatch Galba; upon which he is proclaimed emperor; and three months after being defeated by Vitellius, despatches himself.	821	71

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Anius, river, or rather Aous, iv. 256.

Aniverſary in honor of the brave men who fell at the battle of Platæa, ii. 297.

Annius, murders Mark Antony the orator, iii. 88.

Annius, Titus, his queſtion which poſes Tiberius Gracchus, v. 13.

Annius Gallus, one of Otho's generals, v. 421. Marches to the relief of Cremona, ib. His advice to Otho, 423.

Antæus killed in wreſtling by Hercules, i. 52. His incredible ſize, iii. 346. Where ſaid to be buried, ib.

Antagoras of Chios, his behavior to Pauſanias, ii. 299.

Antalcidas in great favor with Artaxerxes, v. 335. His ſaying to Ageſilaus, iv. 28. Another ſaying of his, 34. Sent by the Lacedæmonians to negotiate peace, 24. His death, v. 335.

* *Antemnæ*, i. 96. iii. 157.

* *Antemnates* defeated by Romulus, i. 96.

Antenor i. 172.

* *Anthedon*, iii. 151.

Anthemion, ii. 89.

Anthemocritus, the Athenian herald, ſent to Lacedæmon and the Megarenſians, i. 379. The Megarenſians ſuſpected to be guilty of his death, ib.

Antheſterion, month of, iii. 138. v. 138, 139.

Antho the daughter of Amulius, i. 79.

Antias and Vatinius made prætors through Pompey's intereſt, iv. 96.

* *Antiates*, and other Volſcians defeated by Coriolanus, ii. 84. Their other wars with the Romans, 94.

Anticato, Cæſar's anſwer to Cicero's Cato, v. 104. iv. 222, 270.

Anticrates, the Spartan, kills Epaminondas in battle, iv. 38. He and his poſterity exempted from taxes, ib.

Anticyra, one of Demetrius's miſtreſſes, v. 135.

* *Anticyra*, v. 214.

Antigenes, one of the principal officers of the Argyraſpides, iii. 379. Conſpires againſt Eumenes, 384. Is put to death by Antigonus, 388.

Antigenes, baniſhed from court by Alexander, and why, iv. 213. Pardoned, ib.

Antigenidas, v. 118.

Antigone, daughter of Berenice by Philip her firſt huſband, married to Pyrrhus, iii. 4.

Antigone of Pydna, miſtreſs to Philotas, betrays him, iv. 190.

* *Antigonea*, the name of Mantinea changed to that. See *Mantinea*.

Antigonis, the name of a new tribe added by the Athenians, v. 125.

Antigonus, the moſt powerful of Alexander's ſucceſſors, v. 119. A ſaying of his before the ſea-fight near Andros, ii. 197. Said Pyrrhus would be the greateſt general in the world, if he lived to be old, iii. 8. Refuſes to eſtabliſh Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Commiſſioned by the Macedonians, along with Antipater, to manage the war againſt Eumenes, 374. Diſperſes papers in the camp of Eumenes, ſetting a price upon his head, ib. His ſaying on Eumenes's forbearing to ſeize his baggage, 376. Beſieges that general in the caſtle of Nora, 377. Offers him peace, 378. Defeated by Eumenes near the Paſitigris, 381. His ſaying on Eumenes's being carried in a litter through the ranks, 382. Is deceived by a ſtratagem of Eumenes, 384. Takes the baggage of the Argyraſpides, who acted under Eumenes, 385. Offers to reſtore it if they will deliver him up, ib. Puts Eumenes to death, 388. Puniſhes the Argyraſpides for their treachery, ib. Deſires certain ambaſſadors to tell their maſters how happily he and his ſon Demetrius lived together, v. 119. Suſpects Mithridates, one of his own courtiers, on account of a dream, 120. His wars with Ptolemy, ib. His raillery upon his ſon, v. 131. Reproves his ſon for inquiring into his councils, 140. Killed in the battle of Ipſus, 141. What a peaſant of Phrygia ſaid with regard to him, iv. 311.

Antigonus Gonatus, ſon of Demetrius, reign in Macedon, iii. 31. Defeated by Pyrrhus, ib. Called into Argos by Ariſtippus, 37. The anſwer he ſent Pyrrhus upon the challenge, 38. Reproves his ſon Alcyoneus for bringing Pyrrhus's head to him, 42. Burns the body of Pyrrhus honorably, 43. His obliging behavior to Helenus the ſon of Pyrrhus, and to his officers, ib. Offers to ſurrender himſelf to Seleucus, on condition that he would ſet his father at liberty, v. 161. Endeavors to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy ſuſpect

him, 356. His paſſion for making himſelf maſter of Acrocorinth, ib. His ſucceſs and joy thereupon, 358. His death, 372.

Antigonus III. ſurnamed Doſon, ii. 160. Invited by the Achæans to be general of the league, iv. 415. but inſiſts firſt on having Acrocorinth put in his hands, v. 380. The reſpect he ſhowed Aratus, ib. The honors paid him by the Achæans, 381, 382. Returns into Macedonia, where he declares his kinſman Philip his ſucceſſor, 383. Dies immediately after a battle, 384.

Antigonus, king of Judæa, beheaded by Antony, is the firſt king who ſuffered in that manner, v. 189.

* *Antilibanus*, mount, iv. 161.

Antilochus writes a panegyric on Lyſander, iii. 107.

Antimachus, ii. 149. Writes in praiſe of Lyſander, iii. 107, 108.

* *Antioch*, Epidaphne, iii. 217.

* *Antioch* in Mygdonia, by the barbarians called Niſibis, iii. 233.

Antiochis, tribe of, ii. 269.

Antiochus, an Athenian pilot, recommends himſelf to Alcibiades by a trifling ſervice, ii. 42. Is entruſted with the fleet in his abſence, iii. 93. Fights contrary to orders, and is killed by Lyſander, ib.

Antiochus of Aſcalon, firſt teaches the doctrines of the old academy, iii. 243. Quits them for the new, v. 71, 72. Leaves that and adopts the doctrines of the Stoics, 73. Brutus a great admirer of him, 273. Cicero one of his hearers, 71. iii. 244.

Antiochus the Great, at war with the Romans, ii. 359. Hannibal at his court, 373. Defeated by the Romans, 359. Marries a young girl at Chalcis, ib. Aims at univerſal monarchy, 373. Is defeated at Thermopylæ, and returns to Aſia, 380.

Antiochus ſon of Seleucus by Apama, v. 143. Falls in love with Stratonice his father's wife, 148. Seleucus gives her up to him, 149.

Antiochus, king of Commagene, beſieged by Ventidius, v. 187.

Antiope the Amazon, given to Theſeus, i. 65.

Antiorus, the ſon of Lycurgus, i. 159.

Antipater defeated by the Greeks in Theſſaly, iv. 307. Impoſes hard conditions on the Athenians, 309. His anſwer to Phocion, ib. His teſtimony of Phocion, 312. His character and death, 311, 313. Demoſthenes, and others, put to death by his order, v. 65.

Antipater, ſon of Caſſander, kills his mother, Theſſalonica, and expels his brother Alexander, iii. 6.

Antipater of Tarſus, iii. 89. His lectures in philoſophy, to whom dedicated, v. 7.

Antipater of Tyre, the Stoic philoſopher, teaches Cato the Younger the Stoic philoſophy, iv. 323.

Antiphanes, v. 49.

Antiphates, i. 285.

Antiphilus, an Athenian general, iv. 306, 307.

Antipho, the Rhamnuſian, iii. 259. Accuſed by Demoſthenes and condemned, v. 53.

Antipho, his invective againſt Alcibiades, ii. 36.

Antiquity, fabulous, i. 46.

Antiſenatorian band, an abandoned ſet of men, a kind of guards to Sulpitius, iii. 77.

Antiſthenes, a ſaying of his concerning the Thebans, i. 158. Another concerning Iſmenias, 346.

Antiſtia, married to Pompey, iv. 48. Divorced, 125.

Antiſtia, wife of Appius Claudius, and mother of Claudia, v. 4.

Antiſtius, the prætor, iv. 47. Gives his daughter to Pompey, ib. Loſes his life in eſpouſing his intereſt, 51.

Antiſtius Vetcr, prætor in Spain, iv. 224.

* *Antium*, ii. 112. v. 286.

Antonia, daughter of Mark Antony by Octavia, married to Druſus, v. 227.

Antonias, Cleopatra's admiral galley ſo called, v. 208.

Antonius, Lucius, rebels againſt Domitian, ii. 179.

Antonius, Caius, conſul with Cicero, v. 79. Marches againſt Catiline, 83. Defeats and kills him, 88. Father of Mark Antony's firſt wife, 170.

Antonius, Publius, Cæſar accuſes him, iv. 223.

Antonius, Caius, brother of Mark Antony, defeated by Cicero's ſon, v. 290. Surrendered to Brutus, and kept cloſe priſoner, 291. Put to death after the proſcription of Cicero and Brutus Albinus, 292.

Antonius Creticus, father to Mark Antony, his character, v. 163.

Antonius Honoratus, v. 400.

Antony, Mark, the orator, diſcovered by the ſimplicity of a ſervant, iii. 87. Marius ſends a party to deſpatch him, ib. His eloquence diſarms the ſoldiers, ib. Killed by Annius, 88.

Antony, Mark, grandſon of Mark Antony the orator, and ſon of Antonius Creticus, v. 163. His mother Julia, has Cornelius Lentulus for her ſecond huſband. ib. Antony is educated under her auſpices, ib. He conceives a ſtrong reſentment againſt Cicero, for his putting Lentulus to death, ib. Engaging in his perſon, but unfortunate in his connexions, 164. Forms a friendſhip firſt with Curio, and afterwards with Clodius, perſons of the moſt profligate character, ib. Runs deeply in debt, ib. During the troubles which Clodius had brought upon the ſtate, retires into Greece, ib. Employs himſelf there in military exerciſes and the ſtudy of eloquence, ib. Adopts the Aſiatic ſtyle, ib. Goes with Gabinius into Syria, with a command of cavalry, ib. In beſieging Ariſtobulus, is the firſt to ſcale the wall, ib. Takes Ariſtobulus and his ſon priſoners, ib. Gabinius and he reſtore Ptolemy to his kingdom, 165. Antony prevents Ptolemy from putting the citizens of Peluſium to death, ib. His humane care of the body of Archelaus, ib. His perſon deſcribed, ib. His free manner engaging to the ſoldiers, 166. His great liberality, ib. Through Curio's means is elected tribune of the people, and is very ſerviceable to Cæſar againſt Pompey, ib. After ſome equitable propoſals in behalf of Cæſar to the ſenate, he is commanded by Lentulus the conſul to leave the houſe, 167. Diſguiſes himſelf like a ſervant, and goes immediately to Cæſar, ib. Upon this Cæſar enters Italy, ib. Leaves the command of the army in Italy to Antony, during his expedition to Spain, and at his return connives at his irregularities, 168. Cæſar, having paſſed the Ionian with a ſmall number of troops, ſends back his ſhips for more forces, ib. Antony beats off Libo, and carries a conſiderable reinforcement to Cæſar, ib. Antony diſtinguiſhes himſelf in every engagement, 169. Has the command of Cæſar's left wing in the battle of Pharſalia, ib. When Cæſar is appointed dictator, and goes upon the purſuit of Pompey, he ſends Antony to Rome in character of the general of the horſe, ib. Dolabella,

one of the tribunes, propoſes a decree for aboliſhing debts, ib. Antony ſuſpects him of a criminal commerce with his wife, and oppoſes him, not only by advice of the ſenate, but from perſonal reſentment, ib. He diſmiſſes his wife, who was daughter of Caius Antonius, ib. All ſober people are offended at his exceſſive irregularities, ib. and 170. Cæſar, to ſhow his diſlike to theſe proceedings, takes Lepidus, and not Antony, for his colleague in the conſulſhip, 170. Cæſar orders him to pay for Pompey's houſe, which he had. He marries Fulvia, the widow of Clodius, a woman of a moſt ambitious ſpirit, ib. Cæſar, at his return from Spain, takes Antony for his colleague, 171. Is inclined to ſubſtitute Dolabella in his own room; but Antony, as augur, pretends that the omens are againſt it, ib. Antony, in the feaſt of the Lupercalia, attempts to put a diadem on the head of Cæſar, who was ſeated in a triumphal robe on the roſtrum, 172. Cæſar ſeems to decline it, and is applauded by the people, who can bear every thing of ſovereignty except the title of king, ib. The diadem is put upon one of Cæſar's ſtatues, but two of the tribunes take it off, ib. Cæſar turns thoſe tribunes out of office, ib. This circumſtance encourages Brutus and Caſſius in the conſpiracy, ib. Some propoſe that Antony ſhould be taken off with Cæſar, but Brutus objects, ib. Antony is amuſed without, while Cæſar is deſpatched in the ſenate houſe, 173. He abſconds in the habit of a ſlave, ib. Sends his ſon to the conſpirators in the capitol as an hoſtage, ib. Propoſes an amneſty to the ſenate, ib. Ambition draws him from theſe moderate counſels, ib. In making Cæſar's funeral oration, he exaſperates the people againſt the conſpirators, ib. Brutus and his party leave the city, and Cæſar's friends join Antony, ib. Calphurnia, Cæſar's relict, intruſts him with her treaſure, ib. The advantage Antony makes of Cæſar's papers, ib. Octavius, the relation and heir of Cæſar, arrives at Rome from Apollonia, 174. As Cæſar's executor, he applies to Antony for the effects, and is refuſed, ib. Joins Cicero, and the reſt of Antony's enemies, obtains an intereſt in the ſenate, and aſſembles Cæſar's veterans, ib. An accommodation between Octavius and Antony takes place, but is ſoon deſtroyed, ib. They both prepare for war, ib. Cicero perſuades the ſenate to declare Antony a public enemy, and to commiſſion Hirtius and Panſa to drive him out of Italy, 175. The conſuls are ſlain near Modena, but Antony is defeated, ib. Antony and his troops are diſtreſſed by famine, ib. He is a pattern of fortitude, ib. Paſſes the Alps, and draws over the troops of Lepidus, but attempts nothing againſt his life or honor, ib. Munatius Plancus joins him, 176. He leaves a ſufficient force in Gaul, and returns to Italy with a great army, ib. Octavius finding Cicero reſolved to reſtore the commonwealth, abandons him, and comes to an accommodation with Antony, ib. They and Lepidus meet in a little river iſland, and divide the empire of the world amongſt them, ib. They proſcribe no fewer than three hundred Romans, 177. Antony gives up his uncle Lucius Cæſar, and Octavius ſacrifices Cicero, 176. Octavius agrees to marry Claudia, the daughter of Fulvia, 177. Antony orders Cicero's head, and the hand with which he had

written the Philippics, to be placed on the *roſtra*, ib. The mother of Antony ſaves Lucius Cæſar, ib. The triumvirate is extremely oppreſſive, ib. Antony diſgraces Pompey's houſe with the vileſt exceſſes, ib. Octavius inſiſts on a diviſion of the treaſure and the army, ib. They go againſt Brutus and Caſſius, and leave Lepidus governor of Rome, 178. Octavius is defeated by Brutus in the firſt engagement, and eſcapes by flight, ib. Caſſius is defeated by Antony, and puts an end to his life, ib. Brutus is beaten in a ſecond battle, and ſlays himſelf, ib. The honor of this victory, too, falls to Antony, ib. Antony ſlays Hortenſius on the tomb of his brother Caius, ib. Throws a purple robe over the body of Brutus, and orders him an honorable funeral, ib. Cæſar is conveyed to Rome, ſick, ib. Antony raiſes contributions in Aſia; having promiſed five thouſand drachmas to each private man, ib. Returns to Greece, where his behavior at firſt is very acceptable, 179. Paſſes again into Aſia, where he lives in the moſt luxurious manner, ib. Is celebrated at Epheſus in the character of Bacchus, ib. Diſgraces his jollity and freedom with the moſt ſavage cruelty and extortion, ib. His real character more developed, 180. Cleopatra comes into Cilicia to anſwer a charge laid againſt her, and the flexible Antony falls into her ſnares, 181. She ſails along the Cydnus in the character of Venus, ib. Their mutual invitations, ib. Her addreſs and verſatility, 182. She ſings admirably, and ſpeaks moſt languages, ib. While Fulvia is ſupporting the intereſts of Antony in Rome, he is revelling with Cleopatra at Alexandria, ib. Antony's ſon makes a magnificent preſent to Philotas the phyſician, 183. Cleopatra attends him in his night rambles in the habit of a ſlave, ib. His fiſhing ſtory, 184. He receives diſagreeable news from different quarters: Fulvia and his brother Lucius, after they had oppoſed Cæſar ſome time, are obliged to quit Italy; the Parthians reduce great part of Aſia, ib. He awakes from his intoxication, marches to Phœnicia, and from thence ſails towards Italy, ib. Fulvia dies at Sicyon, 185. This event opens a way for reconciliation between him and Cæſar, ib. The triumvirate ſettle their reſpective claims and powers, ib. Cæſar gives his ſiſter Octavia to Antony in marriage, ib. Sextus, the ſon of Pompey, having gained a conſiderable maritime power is allowed to keep Sicily and Sardinia, 186. Sextus has an opportunity to deſtroy Antony and Cæſar, at an entertainment on board his galley, but forbears it, ib. Antony ſends Ventidius into Aſia againſt the Parthians, ib. Takes upon himſelf the office of high prieſt to Cæſar the dictator, ib. The ſtar of Octavius's fortune ſuperior to that of Antony, ib. Antony leaves Italy, and takes Octavia with him into Greece, 187. Celebrates Gymnaſtic games at Athens, on news that Ventidius was ſucceſsful againſt the Parthians, ib. Ventidius engages Pacorus, ſon of the king of Parthia, in Syria, and kills him, ib. He brings Antiochus, the king of Commagene, to terms, ib. Goes to Rome, and triumphs over the Parthians, 188. Antony, as well as Octavius, more ſucceſsful by their lieutenants, than where they acted in perſon, ib. Upon ſome diſagreeable news concerning Cæſar's deſigns, Antony ſails with three hundred ſhips for

Italy, ib. Octavia, interpoſes, and reconciles them, ib. Cæſar goes to war with Pompey for the recovery of Sicily; and Antony, leaving his wife and children in the care of Cæſar, ſets out for Aſia, 189. On his arrival there, he ſends for Cleopatra, ib. He gives her ſeveral conſiderable provinces, 423. Gives the ſurname of the Sun and Moon to the twins he had by Cleopatra, ib. Phraates ſlays his father Orodes; upon which many of the Parthian chiefs fly to Antony, 190. He gives Moneſes three cities, ib. Reviews his army in Armenia, which conſiſts of a hundred thouſand men, ib. His attachment to Cleopatra precipitates his meaſures, ib. He lays ſiege to Phraata without his battering engines, 191. Phraates falls upon Statianus, who was conducting the engines, kills ten thouſand of his men, and deſtroys the engines, ib. Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, withdraws in deſpair, ib. Antony attempts to bring the Parthians to a pitched battle, but does not ſucceed, 192. The Parthians gall the Romans in their return to their camp, ib. Antony finds that his troops had fled in his preſence from before Phraata, and puniſhes them with decimation, ib. Phraates pretends to come to terms with Antony, but intends all the time to haraſs him in his retreat, 193. Antony deſigns to take his route through an open country, but is adviſed, by a certain Mardian, to take the ſafer road of the mountains, ib. The Parthians make their appearance the third day, and attack the Romans, 194. Antony, after this, marches in ſo judicious a form, that the enemy can make little impreſſion, and think of retiring, ib. Flavius Gallus propoſes to perform ſome conſiderable exploit with a ſelect party; but drawing too far from the main body, is ſurrounded, ib. and 195. Sends for ſuccors, which are injudiciouſly ſent in ſmall detachments, 195. Antony himſelf, at laſt, beats the enemy off, ib. The Romans, in this action, have three thouſand ſlain, and five thouſand wounded, ib. The great affection of the troops for Antony, ib. His addreſs to the army on that occaſion, concluded with a prayer, that, if the gods had ſome ill fortune in reſerve, it might fall upon him, and not upon his men, 196. The Romans, when attacked again, aſſume the form of a pent houſe, ib. Famine prevails among them, ib. They eat an herb which brings on madneſs and death, 197. Antony often cries out, "O the ten thouſand!" ib. Mithridates, couſin to Moneſes, comes in the night and warns Antony not to deſcend into the plain, ib. and 198. The Parthians, contrary to cuſtom, purſue him in the night, 198. The Romans have to contend with thirſt, and with the Parthians at the ſame time, ib. They come up to a river, whoſe water is acrimonious, and drink of it too freely, ib. The Mardian acquaints them, that there is another river at no great diſtance, whoſe water is ſweet and ſalubrious, ib. Mithridates comes again, and adviſes the Romans to haſten to that river, becauſe it would terminate the purſuit, 199. Antony accordingly moves on; but a ſtrange diſorder happens in his army, and his tent is plundered, ib. The Romans paſs the laſt mentioned river in peace, 200. Six days after this, they reach the Araxes, and when they have paſſed it, kiſs the ground in Armenia, with great avidity, ib. The new plenty

throws them into the dropsy and the cholic, ib. They were twenty-seven days in their return from Phraatæ, and had beaten the Parthians in eighteen engagements; but none of them were decisive, because Artavasdes had made off with the Armenian horse, ib. Antony does not chastise the Armenian at present, but seizes him afterwards, and leads him in triumph into Alexandria, 201. Antony, who had lost twenty thousand men already in his retreat, loses eight thousand more through the severity of the weather, in the remainder of his march, ib. Waits for Cleopatra at a fort between Berytus and Sidon, ib. The Parthians and the Medes quarrel about the Roman spoils, and the Mede offers his assistance to Antony, ib. Octavia expresses a desire to visit Antony, and Cæsar gives her his leave, in hopes that some event would lead to a quarrel, ib. She is commanded by Antony to stop at Athens, but sends, however, Niger to him, with an account of the many valuable presents she had brought him, 202. Cleopatra affects to be dying for the love of Antony, ib. He returns to Egypt, and puts off the Mede till summer, ib. Betrothes one of Cleopatra's sons to a daughter of the Mede, ib. Cæsar appears to be, and indeed the Romans in general are, offended at his neglect of Octavia, and his disposing of kingdoms in favor of the children of Cleopatra, 203. Cæsar accuses him in the senate, 204. Antony recriminates, ib. Cæsar replies, ib. Antony sends Canidius to the sea coast with sixteen legions, ib. Goes to Ephesus, attended by Cleopatra, ib. Assembles a fleet of eight hundred ships, two hundred of which were supplied by Cleopatra, ib. Cleopatra, jealous of the mediation of Octavia, bribes Canidius to persuade Antony to permit her to attend him in the war, ib. They spend their time in all manner of revelry at Samos, 205. Visit Athens, where Cleopatra endeavors to outdo Octavia in her favors to the people, ib. He sends some of his people to turn Octavia out of his house at Rome, ib. Antony, instead of attacking Cæsar immediately, gives him time to prepare himself, 206. Titius and Plancus are ill used by Cleopatra, for opposing her stay in the army, and they go over to Cæsar, ib. Cæsar takes Antony's will from the vestals, and reads it in the senate, ib. Antony's friends, and Geminius in particular, point out to him his true interest, but they are driven away by the creatures of Cleopatra, 207. Cæsar declares war against Cleopatra, ib. Prodigies announcing the event of the war, ib. and 208. An account of their respective forces, 208. Antony, notwithstanding his strength at land, is persuaded by Cleopatra to decide the dispute at sea, ib. Circumstances previous to the battle of Actium, 209. Dimitias Amyntas, and Deiotarus go over to Cæsar, ib. Canidius gives Antony salutary counsel; but the fascinations of Cleopatra prevent his listening to it, 210. An old soldier remonstrates against a sea fight, ib. Cæsar has omens of victory, 211. The battle described, ib. & 212. Cleopatra flies, before the battle is lost, and Antony is infatuated enough to follow her, 212. He enters Cleopatra's galley, and sits three days in sombrous silence, ib. Has intelligence that his army is safe in Macedonia, but instead of going to it, sends orders to Canidius to conduct it into Asia, 213. Divides a shipload of treasure a

mongſt his friends, and diſmiſſes them, ib. The gallant reſiſtance which his fleet made after he deſerted it, ib. His land forces remain embodied ſeven days, and do not ſurrender to Cæſar, till their officers deſert them, 214. Cæſar relieves the cities of Greece, which had been much oppreſſed, ib. Antony lands in Lybia, and ſends Cleopatra from Parætonium into Egypt, ib. Retires into a melancholy deſert, with only two attendants, ib. The commander of his troops in Lybia revolts, and he attempts to kill himſelf, ib. Is prevented by his friends, and conveyed to Alexandria, ib. Finds Cleopatra engaged in an attempt to draw her ſhips over the Iſthmus into the Red ſea, and with all her wealth and forces to ſeek ſome remote country, ib. But the firſt galleys that are carried over, are burnt by the Arabians of Petræa, 215. Antony takes to a kind of Timonian retirement near Pharos, ib. After he is informed that his army, and all his allies had deſerted him, he abandons his hopes and his cares together, and returns to Alexandria, 216. Cleopatra and he form the ſociety of *the companions in death*, as they had before inſtituted that of the *inimitable livers*, ib. They paſs their time in mutual treats and diverſions, ib. Cleopatra makes experiment of ſeveral poiſons, and gives the preference to the aſp, ib. They ſend Euphronius, their children's tutor on an embaſſy to Cæſar, ib. Cæſar encourages Cleopatra to hope every thing, provided that ſhe gave up Antony, and amuſes her with a pretence of love, 217. Antony cauſes Thyreus, Cæſar's freedman, to be whipped, ib. Cleopatra redoubles her attentions to Antony, ib. Cæſar renews the war, takes Peluſium, and advances to Alexandria, 218. Is apprehenſive that Cleopatra will deſtroy her treaſures, and ſends meſſengers to her continually, ib. Antony makes a briſk ſally, and repulſes the enemy, ib. Sends a challenge to Cæſar, which is as much diſregarded as one that he had ſent formerly, ib. A noiſe of departing Bacchanals, preſages the fate of Antony, 219. Antony deſigns to attack Cæſar both by ſea and land; but the fleet and cavalry deſert him, ib. His infantry are routed, and he exclaims that Cleopatra has betrayed him, ib. The queen retires to her monument, and orders that Antony ſhould be informed ſhe is dead, ib. He commands his ſervant Eros to deſpatch him, but Eros deſpatches himſelf, 220. Plunges his ſword into his bowels, but the ſtroke does not prove mortal, ib. Cleopatra ſends for him, and ſhe and her women draw him up into the monument, ib. Their affecting meeting, ib. Antony dies, ib. Proculeius is ſent to her by Cæſar, and ſhe makes a requiſition of the kingdom for her children, 221. Proculeius forms a ſcheme to get into the monument, and ſucceeds, ib. & 222. Cleopatra attempts to ſtab herſelf, but is prevented, 222. Cæſar's entry into Alexandria, ib. Antyllus ſon of Antony by Fulvia, is put to death, ib. Theodorus, who betrayed him, is crucified for theft, 223. Cæſario is likewiſe betrayed by his governor, and afterwards put to death. ib. Cleopatra is permitted to bury Antony, which ſhe does in a magnificent manner, ib. She reſolves to ſtarve herſelf, but is prevented, ib. Cæſar pays her a viſit, ib. She puts an inventory of her goods in his hands, 224. Dolabella informs her,

that ſhe is to be ſent away with her children, 225. Her laſt obiations and ſpeech at Antony's tomb, ib. A peaſant brings her an aſp in a baſket of figs, ib. She dies, 226. The deſcendants of Antony come to be emperors, 228.

Antonius Lucius, brother of Antony, created tribune, v. 174.

Antony, ſon of Antony by Fulvia, v. 227.

Antony, the firſt who lays violent hands on Sertorius, iii. 364.

Antyllius, the lictor, killed in the capitol, v. 31.

Antyllus, ſon of Antony by Fulvia, v. 216. Is put to death, 222.

Anytus, ſon of Anthemion, Alcibiades's frolic at his houſe, ii. 37. The firſt that bribed the judges at Athens, 89.

Aollius. See *Abillius*.

Apama, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Pharnabazus, v. 341.

Apama, daughter of Artabazus, iii. 366.

Apama, wife of Seleucus, v. 143.

Apelles, draws Alexander's picture, iv. 136. Does not ſucceed as to his complexion, ib. Surpriſed at Protogenes's painting, v. 134. Enters himſelf of the ſchool of Sicyon, v. 354.

Apelles, in the court of the younger Philip of Macedon, v. 385.

Apellicon, the Teian, his library carried by Sylla to Rome, iii. 151.

Apemantus; what is ſaid to Timon, and Timon's anſwer, v. 215.

* *Aperantians* and *Athamanians*, ii. 380.

Aphepſion, archon at Athens, iii. 179.

* *Aphidnæ*, Theſeus ſends Helen thither, i 71. Taken by Caſtor and Pollux, 72.

Aphidnus, a friend of Theſeus's, i. 71.

* *Aphytis*, a city of Thrace, iii. 110.

Apis, the ox worſhipped by the Egyptians, iv. 427.

Apolia, daughter of Ageſilaus by Cleora, iv. 20.

Apollo Delphinius, i. 54.

Apollo, the laurelled, i. 283.

Apollo Iſmenius, iii. 120.

Apollo Lycius, iii. 38.

Apollo Pythius, iii. 142.

Apollo Tegyræus, ii. 211.

Apollo Thurius, iii. 142.

Apollo, his temples plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

Apollo, the name of one of Lucullus's dining rooms, iii. 243.

Apollocrates, the eldeſt ſon of Dionyſius, v. 257. Surrenders the caſtle of Syracuſe to Dion, and goes off to his father, 266.

Apollodorus, the hiſtorian, i. 120.

Apollodorus, governor of Babylon, iv. 215.

Apollodorus, the Phalerean, an extravagant admirer of Socrates, iv. 358.

Appollodorus, the Sicilian, carries Cleopatra to Cæſar, iv. 265.

Appollodorus, the Athenian, has orations written for him by Demoſthenes, v. 53.

* *Apollonia*, ii. 140. iii. 152. v. 286, 290.

Apollonides, ſent by Seleucus to Demetrius, v. 160.

Apollonides, the Stoic, is with Cato at Utica, iv. 375.

Apollonius Molo, teaches rhetoric at Rhodes, v. 72. Cæſar and Cicero his ſcholars, iv. 223. v. 72. His ſpeech to Cicero, ib.

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Apollothemis, the hiſtorian, i. 159.

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Apothetæ, a deep pit into which they threw children at Sparta that they deemed not fit to be reared, i. 140.

Apparition ſeen by Brutus, v. 232, 298, 308.——Seen by Dion, v. 232, 269 ——Of Theſeus at the battle of Marathon, i. 75.

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Appius, competitor for the cenſorſhip with Scipio Africanus, ii. 192.

Appius perſuades Pompey that Cæſar's army would revolt to him, iv. 103.

Appius, Marcus, v. 93.

Appius Claudius, prætor of Sicily, ii. 241.

Appius Claudius, his remonſtrance to the ſenate in the caſe of Coriolanus, ii. 94. His ſpeech againſt making peace with Pyrrhus, iii. 22.

Appius Claudius, betroths his daughter Claudia to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 3.

Appius Claudius killed by Teleſinus, iii. 156.

Appius Clauſus, a Sabine, migrates with five thouſand families to Rome, and is made a ſenator, i. 258.

Appius Clodius, ſent by Lucullus to Tigranes, iii. 217.

Appius Varus, left governor in Lybia by Pompey, iv. 366.

* *Apſus*, river, ii. 367.

* *Aptera*, a city of Crete, iii. 37.

Apuleius, Lucius, his accuſation againſt Camillus, i. 313.

* *Apulia*, ii. 257.

* *Aquæ Sextiæ*, iii. 60.

* *Aquilii* conſpire in behalf of Tarquin againſt the commonwealth, i. 239. Their fate, 242.

Aquilius Marcus, a vile ſaying of Cicero's of him, v. 93.

Aquilius, one of Metellus's lieutenants, beaten by Sertorius, iii. 351.

Aquinum, v. 419.

* *Arabs* draw Demetrius into the deſerts, v. 122. He defeats them, and carries off ſeven hundred camels, ib. Alexander's expedition againſt them, iv. 161. Burn Cleopatra's galleys, v. 215.

* *Arabia Petræa*, iv. 84.

* *Arabians*, Nabathæan, v. 122.—Scenite, iii. 217.

Aracus, titular admiral of the Lacedæmonean fleet, iii. 96.

* *Arachoſia*, iii. 388.

* *Arar*, river, iv. 237, 245.

Araterion, i. 74.

Aratium, v. 389.

Aratus, the ſon of Clinias, in danger of being ſlain, when Abanditus ſets himſelf up tyrant in Sicyon, v. 345. Aratus, who was then only ſeven years old, wanders about the city after the aſſaſſination of his father; enters the houſe of Soſo, the ſiſter of Abantidas, and ſiſter in law to Clinias; and by her is preſerved till ſhe can ſend him to Argos, ib. He is educated at Argos in a liberal manner, but in his youth diſtinguiſhes himſelf moſt in the Palæſtra, ib. Abantidas being ſlain, his father Paſeas ſets himſelf up tyrant of Sicyon, 346. Paſeas is ſlain by Nicocles, who aſſumes the ſame power, ib. Aratus undertakes the deliverance of Sicyon, ib. Though he is not yet quite twenty years old, Nicocles, the reigning tyrant, is afraid of him, ib. Ariſtomachus and Ecdelus join in the enterpriſe, 347. Aratus gets intelligence of a part of the wall that might be ſcaled, ib. Xenocles and others reconnoitre the wall for him, and

confirm the intelligence ; but add, that there were certain watchful dogs near the place, which would probably alarm the guard, ib. The manner in which he provided men, arms, and scaling ladders, 348. Sends a party before to the tower of Polygnotus, and a few others to confine the dogs, and the gardener that kept them, ib. Deceives the spies whom Nicocles sent to Argos, ib. Finds the dogs let loose, but plants his ladders notwithstanding, 349. His company is much alarmed at the watch which pass by, ib. But not discovered either by these, or by the person who kept guard in the tower, ib. He comes suddenly, with a small party, upon the tyrant's guards at the palace, and takes them all prisoners, 350. Calls together his friends in the town, ib. A herald, by his order, proclaims liberty to the citizens, ib. They set fire to the tyrant's palace, ib. Not a man lost on either side, ib. The tyrant escapes by a subterranean passage, ib. Aratus recals all that had been banished by the tyrants, ib. Is laid under difficulties, on account of others being possessed of the property of the exiles, 351. Unites Sicyon to the Achæan league, ib. In what manner the Achæan league became so respectable and important, ib. The character of Aratus, 352. He serves in the Achæan cavalry, and distinguishes himself by ready obedience to his general, whoever he might happen to be, 353. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, makes him a present of twentyfive talents, and he lays out the whole for the advantage of his fellow citizens, ib. The exiles being clamorous for their property, he takes a voyage to Egypt to get money to satisfy all parties, ib. Encounters with great dangers in his passage, 354. Is well received by Ptolemy, on account of his supplying him with paintings, for which Sicyon was famous, ib. Aratus hated tyrants to such a degree, that he could not be persuaded to spare the picture of one, 355. Ptolemy gives him an hundred and fifty talents payable at several times, ib. By this money he reconciles the poor to the rich, and secures the commonwealth, ib. The exiles erect his statue in brass, 356. The inscription upon it, ib. Antigonus endeavors to gain Aratus, or make Ptolemy suspect him, ib. Aratus is chosen general of the league, and ravages the territories of Locris and Calydon, ib. Marches to the assistance of the Bœotians, against the Ætolians, but comes too late, 357. Is general again, and undertakes the celebrated enterprise of recovering the citadel of Corinth from the Macedonians, ib. For this purpose he forms a connexion with certain Syrians, who had a brother a soldier in the garrison, and having purloined the king of Macedon's treasures, thereupon retired to Sicyon, 359. Erginus, one of the brothers, undertakes to conduct him to a part of the wall not above fifteen feet high, ib. Aratus promises them sixty talents in case of success, ib. His danger of being discovered, 360. He gets into Corinth by night, and advances towards the citadel, 361. The town is alarmed, and he proceeds up the rock notwithstanding, ib. The moon is either bright, or overclouded, as his undertaking requires, ib. Archelaus, who commanded for Antigonus in the town, marches to attack Aratus's rear ; but the three hundred, whom Aratus had left behind, fall upon Arche-

laus, and put him to flight, 362. Erginus comes to the three hundred, and conducts them up the rock, ib. The citadel is gained by Aratus, ib. The reſt of Aratus's forces arrive from Sicyon, and the Corinthians open their gates to them, ib. He perſuades the Corinthians to join the league, and delivers to them the keys of their city, 363. How he diſpoſes of the priſoners, ib. Perſæus, late governor of the citadel, eſcapes to Cenchreæ, ib. Aratus ſeizes the Heræum, and the harbor of Lechœum, ib. The Megarenſians revolt from Antigonus, 364. The Trœzenians and Epidaurians alſo join the Achæans, ib. Aratus overruns Attica, and ravages the iſle of Salamis, ib. Sets the Athenian priſoners free without ranſom, and thereby ſows the ſeeds of defection from the Macedonians, ib. Brings Ptolemy into the Achæan league, by declaring him its protector, ib. Is choſen general every other year, ib. Attempts to reſcue Argos from the yoke of tyranny; but one of his aſſociates diſcovers the deſign to the tyrant Ariſtomachus, 365. Ariſtomachus is deſpatched ſoon after by one of his own ſervants, ib. Ariſtippus ſucceeds to the tyranny, and gets a fine laid upon the Achæans, for the late breach of the peace, ib. The miſerable life of a tyrant deſcribed in that of Ariſtippus, 366. Aratus makes ſeveral fruitleſs attempts upon Argos, ib. The Argives, for whoſe liberties he fights, give him no aſſiſtance, 367. He fights a pitched battle with Ariſtippus, and lets the victory ſlip out of his hands, ib. Adds Cleonæ to the Achæan league, ib. Celebrates the Nemean games at Cleonæ, ib. Takes thoſe who were going to Argos for the ſame purpoſe, and ſells them for ſlaves, 368. Draws Ariſtippus againſt Cleonæ by a ſtratagem, puts him to the rout, and kills him in the purſuit, ib. This in good meaſure removes the imputation of cowardice, which ſome endeavored to faſten upon him, ib. Agias and young Ariſtomachus enter Argos with the king of Macedon's troops, ib. Lyſiades ſets himſelf up tyrant in Megalopolis; but finding arbitrary power a burden to himſelf, as well as to his people, lays it down, and joins his city to the Achæan league, 369. He is elected general, and, contrary to ſound policy, makes war upon the Lacedæmonians, ib. Quarrels with Aratus, and loſes his intereſt, ib. Aratus ſuffers the Ætolians to enter Peloponneſus, but falls upon them while they are plundering Pellene, diſlodges them, and kills a conſiderable number, 370, 371. Makes peace with them, 371. Makes ſeveral attempts upon the Piræus, and in one of them breaks his leg, 372. Is defeated by Bithys, Demetrius's general, ib. On the death of Demetrius, the Athenians call in Aratus to their aſſiſtance; and he prevails upon Diogenes, the Macedonian governor, to deliver up to them the Pyræus, Munychia, Salamis, and Sunium, for a hundred and fifty talents, of which he furniſhes forty, ib. and 373. The Achæan league receives ſeveral very conſiderable ſtates into its community, 373. Amongſt theſe is Argos; Aratus having perſuaded its tyrant Ariſtomachus to quit the ſovereignty, and join the Achæans, ib. Ariſtomachus is choſen general of the league, and propoſes to carry his arms into Laconia, ib. Aratus oppoſes a war with Cleomenes, as impolitic, but at laſt conſents,

374. Cleomenes offers battle at Pallantinum, but Aratus prevents the offer from being accepted, ib. Lyſiades accuſes Aratus to the Achæans, ib. He is choſen prætor the next year notwithſtanding, ib. Beaten by Cleomenes, ib. Collects his army, and ſurpriſes Mantinea, ib. Lyſiades, in another action, puts the right wing of the Lacedæmonians to flight; but going too far in the purſuit, is entangled in an intricate piece of ground, and ſlain by Cleomenes, 375. The loſs of that brave man, and the defeat of the army, is imputed to Aratus's neglecting to ſupport him, ib. Aratus is ſome time conſidered in a diſgraceful light by the Achæans, ib. He redeems his credit a little, by beating Megiſtonus, father in law to Cleomenes, and taking him priſoner, ib. When it comes to his turn again, declines the command, on account of the growing power of Cleomenes, ib. The bad policy of Aratus, in calling in the Macedonians, inſtead of ſuffering Cleomenes, to be appointed general of the league, 376. Cleomenes is exaſperated by fruitleſs negotiations, and makes a ſtill greater progreſs with his arms, 377. Aratus attempts to cut off the innovators in Corinth, and with difficulty eſcapes with his own life, 378. The Corinthians put their city into the hands of Cleomenes, and he ſhuts up the citadel with a wall of circumvallation, 379. Aratus applies to the Ætolians and Athenians for aſſiſtance, but without effect, ib. Cleomenes offers him a yearly penſion of twelve talents, on certain conditions, ib. Aratus's inſincere anſwer, ib. Cleomenes blocks up Sicyon, ib. Aratus eſcapes from thence with much difficulty to Ægium, and by a decree of council calls in Antigonus, and ſurrenders to him Acrocorinth, 380. Goes with the Achæan magiſtrates to meet Antigonus, ib. Antigonus's friendſhip for him, ib. and 381. Several actions under the walls of Corinth, 381. Argos revolts to the Macedonians, and Cleomenes retires to Mantinea, ib. Aratus ſubmits to many mortifying things, after Antigonus was become maſter of Acrocorinth, 382. Has the meanneſs to call Mantinea (after it was retaken) Antigonia, 383. Cleomenes being overthrown in the battle of Sellaſia, retires to Egypt, ib. Antigonus returns to Macedonia, and ſends Philip, whom he declared his ſucceſſor, to Achaia, ib. After the death of Antigonus, the Ætolians attack Aratus, and defeat him, 384. He calls Philip to his aſſiſtance, 385. The inconſiſtency of Philip's behavior to him, ib. Philip corrupts young Aratus's wife, 386. Aratus adviſes Philip not to ſeize the caſtle of Ithome, 387. Philip orders a doſe of ſlow poiſon to be given him, 388. Aratus dies at Ægium, ib. Is buried at Sicyon, ib. The teſtimony which the oracle of Delphi paid to his virtue, 389. Divine honors paid him, ib. Philip gives young Aratus potions which deprive him of his reaſon, ib. The divine vengeance purſue Philip for his breach of hoſpitality, 390.

Aratus the younger, his bed diſhonored by Philip, v. 386. Has a poiſon given him by Philip which deprives him of his intellects, 389, 390.

* *Araxes*, river, iv. 77. v. 200.

Arbaces, how puniſhed by Artaxerxes for deſertion, v. 327.

Arbela, battle of, iv. 170.

* *Arbelis*, diſtrict of, iv. 80.

* *Arcadians*, acorn eaters, why ſo called, ii. 79. Come into Italy with Evander, i. 103, Defeated,

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* *Berenicis*, a city built by Pyrrhus, iii. 6.

* *Beræa*, iv. 109. iii. 11.

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* *Bisaltæ* in Thrace colonized by the Athenians, i. 359.

* *Bisanthe*, ii. 73.

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* *Bithynia*, iii. 138. ii. 66. v. 148.

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* *Bollæ*, ii. 102.

* *Bombyce*, v. 190.

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* *Bononia*, v. 110.

* *Bosphorus*, Cimmerian, i. 67. iii. 134.

* *Bottiæans*, a people of Thrace, i. 55.

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* *Brauron*, a borough of Attica, i. 207.

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* *Britain*, Cæſar's two expeditions into it, iv. 243. The exiſtence of ſuch an iſland doubted amongſt the Romans, ib.

* *Brixillum*, v. 420.

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* *Brunduſium*, iv. 107, 255.

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* *Brutii*, iv. 363.

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Brutus, one of Carbo's generals, iv. 49.

Brutus, the father of Marcus Brutus, defends Mutina againſt Pompey, but at laſt ſurrenders it, and Pompey, by a breach of faith, puts him to death, iv. 58.

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* *Bucephalia*, iv. 240

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* *Cadusians*, v. 323, 337.

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oppoſition fruitleſs, and his life often in danger, attends the public aſſemblies no more, 233.— Pompey fills the forum with armed men, and Cæſar has the government of Gaul decreed him for five years, ib. Cæſar leads Cato towards priſon, but does not commit him, ib. His queſtion to Conſidius, and that ſenator's anſwer, ib. He gets Clodius elected tribune of the people, ib. Is the greateſt general and conqueror the Romans ever had, 234. Inſtances of the valor of his ſoldiers, ib. and 235. The great example he ſet them in that reſpect, ib. Has the falling ſickneſs firſt at Corduba, 236. His indefatigable powers, ib. An excellent horſeman, ib. Not difficult in his diet, ib. Defeats the Helvetii and Tigurini, who had burnt their own towns, and deſigned to penetrate into Italy, 237. Obliges them to ſettle again in the countries they had quitted, ib. His war in defence of the Ædui, againſt Arioviſtus, king of the Germans, 238, 239. He puts his army in winter quarters in the country of the Sequani, and repairs to Gaul on this ſide the Po, 239. Great numbers come to him from Rome, and he carries on a variety of ſtate intrigues, ib. The Belgæ revolt, and he ſoon reduces them, ib. Marches againſt the Nervii, who attack him ſuddenly, and at firſt gain conſiderable advantage, 240. His own valor and that of the tenth legion, reſtores the action, and he deſtroys almoſt all their troops, ib. The ſenate order a thankſgiving for fifteen days, on account of this victory, 240. He croſſes the Alps again, and ſtrengthens his intereſt by bribery, 241. Pompey and Craſſus, with a multitude of other ſenators, wait on him at Lucca, ib. It is agreed that they ſhall be conſuls the year enſuing, and to get Cæſar's government prolonged for five years more, ib. The Uſipetes and the Tenchteri, two German nations, renew the war, ib. Cæſar kills four hundred thouſand of them, 242. The Sicambri harbor the few that eſcaped, and this affords him a pretence to enter Germany, ib. He throws a bridge over the Rhine, ib. The Suevi and the Sicambri retire into their foreſts, ib. Cæſar, after having laid waſte the country with fire, returns to Gaul, 243. His two expeditions into Britain, ib. He receives news of Julia's death, ib. The people bury her in the Campus Martius, ib. He ſeparates his legions for the convenience of winter quarters, ib. The Gauls under the conduct of Ambiorix, fall upon them, and cut off ſome of his lieutenants, 244. He gets intelligence of this on the road to Italy, and haſtens back to the relief of Quintus Cicero, ib. The Gauls march againſt him, and he defeats them by ſtratagem, ib. Pompey lends him two legions in the room of thoſe he had loſt, ib. The Gauls revolt again, and under the conduct of Vercingetorix, begin hoſtilities, in the midſt of a ſevere winter, 245. He defeats them with his uſual good fortune, 246. The remainder of their army retires into Aleſia, ib. He beſieges them there, ib. A prodigious army comes to raiſe the ſiege, but he puts it to the rout, ib. and 247. The beſieged ſurrender, and Vercingetorix puts himſelf in the hands of the conqueror, 247. The death of Craſſus opens the way to the civil war between Cæſar and Pompey, ib. The corrupt ſtate of Rome at that time, makes it unfit to ſubſiſt any longer as a commonwealth, 248. Pompey is declar-

ed sole consul, and has his governments of Spain and Africa continued to him, ib. Cæsar applies for another consulship, and for the continuation of his commission in Gaul, ib. The consuls behave to his agents with rancor, and even disfranchise the colony of Novocomum, which he had lately planted, ib. After the consulship of Marcellus, Cæsar gains the new consul Paulus, and the tribune Curio, by money, ib. Sends back the two legions which Pompey had lent him, 249. These troops give it out that Cæsar's whole army was ready to come over to Pompey, ib. Pompey opposes his enemy only with speeches and decrees, ib. Cæsar's requisitions have a great appearance of justice; but Scipio and Lentulus carry it against him in the senate, ib. and 250. Cicero almost brings matters to a compromise, 250. But Lentulus, in the rage of party, drives out the tribunes Antony and Curio, and they fly to Cæsar in the habit of slaves, ib. Cæsar is perplexed in his deliberations on the banks of the Rubicon, 251. He passes it, ib. Takes Ariminum, ib. Rome, and the rest of Italy are in great consternation, 252. Favonius bids Pompey stamp with his foot, and bring his legions out of the earth, ib. Pompey leaves Rome, and orders the senate and every friend to liberty to follow him, ib. Labienus goes over to Pompey, 253. Cæsar takes Domitius in Corfinium, who, though pardoned by Cæsar, soon revolts again to Pompey, ib. Pompey retires to Brundusium, and from thence to Dyrrhachium, ib. Cæsar having reduced all Italy in sixty days, repairs to Rome, ib. Takes money out of the public treasury, notwithstanding the opposition from Metellus, 254. Marches into Spain, reduces Pompey's army there, and incorporates it with his own, ib. Returns to Rome, and is declared dictator by the senate there, ib. His acts while he holds that office, which is only for eleven days, 255. Declares himself consul with Servilius Isauricus, ib. Marches to Brundusium, ib. Crosses the Ionian with part of his troops, ib. Takes Oricum and Apollonia, ib. Sends back his ships, to bring over the rest of his forces, but those ships are taken by the enemy, ib. Resolves to cross the sea in a twelve oared boat, to fetch the rest of his troops; but the winter storms prevent it, 256. Antony arrives from Brundusium with the troops, ib. Cæsar is distressed for provisions, ib. Has the advantage in several skirmishes; but in one is driven back to his camp, and in danger of having it taken, ib. Cæsar's saying on that occasion, 258. He marches against Scipio, who lay in Macedonia, ib. Pompey, for good reasons, is for waiting the advantages of time; but not a man, except Cato, is of his opinion, 259. Cæsar takes Gomphi, in Thessaly, ib. Asks his troops whether they chose immediately to risk an action or to wait for reinforcements, 260. Omens of victory to Cæsar, ib. and 263. Circumstances previous to the battle of Pharsalia, 261. The battle, 262. Pompey flies, 263. What Cæsar said on viewing the enemy's camp, ib. He incorporates with his own troops most of the prisoners, and pardons many persons of distinction; Brutus among the rest, ib. Signs preceding the victory ib. Cæsar bestows liberty on the whole country of Thessaly, 264. Grants the same privilege to the Cnidians, at the request of

Theopompus, ib. Diſcharges the inhabitants of Aſia from a third part of their impoſts, ib. His behavior when Theodotus preſented to him the head of Pompey, ib. He has the ſatiſfaction of ſaving every day one or other of his fellow citizens, ib. Is ill treated by Photinus, and ſends for Cleopatra, ib. Demands the ſums due to him from Ptolemy, ib. The ſtratagem by which Cleopatra was conveyed into his palace, 265. He inſiſts that ſhe ſhall reign along with her brother, ib. Achillas and Photinus plot againſt Cæſar's life, ib. Cæſar kills Photinus; but Achillas eſcapes to the army, and involves Cæſar in a very dangerous war, ib. The Egyptians ſtop up the aqueducts that ſupplied his quarter, ib. He is forced to burn his ſhips in harbor, ib. The flames deſtroy the great Alexandrian library, 266. Cæſar's extreme danger in the naval fight near Pharos, ib. Ptolemy is never heard of after it, ib. Cleopatra brings Cæſar a ſon, who is named Cæſario, ib. On intelligence that Pharnaces, ſon of Mithridates, had defeated his lieutenant Domitius, he marches againſt him, and defeats him near Zela, ib. His laconic account of that action, ib. Returns to Rome near the end of the year of his ſecond dictatorſhip, ib. Is declared conſul for the year enſuing, ib. Does not ſufficiently puniſh either his lieutenants or his ſoldiers for their miſdemeanors, 267. Begins the war in Africa againſt Cato, Scipio, and Juba, ib. Gives one Scipio Sallutius the nominal command, on account of an oracle that declared the Scipios would be always victorious in Africa, 268. Is much annoyed by the Numidian cavalry, ib. Falls upon Scipio, as he is fortifying a camp at Thapſus, and gives him an entire defeat, ib. Takes the camp of Afranius, and deſtroys that of Juba, with the ſame tide of ſucceſs, ib. Haſtens to Utica, in hopes of taking Cato alive, 269. His ſaying on finding that he had deſpatched himſelf, ib. He writes the Anticato, 270. Leads up his triumphs, ib. Entertains the people at twenty-two thouſand tables, ib. Exhibits games in honor of his daughter Julia, ib. Marches into Spain, and fights the battle of Munda, in which he defeats the ſons of Pompey with great difficulty, 271. The elder of the ſons is taken and put to death, ib. His triumph for this victory diſpleaſes the Romans, ib. He is created perpetual dictator, 272. Other extravagant honors are conferred upon him, ib. A temple is built to Clemency, ib. He rears again the ſtatues of Pompey, which had been thrown down, ib. Cicero's ſaying on that occaſion, ib. Refuſes to have a guard, and why, ib. Colonizes Carthage and Corinth, ib. Studious to gain all ranks of people, 273. Deſigns to conquer Parthia, and from thence to march northwards, extending the Roman empire to the ocean on every ſide, ib. Attempts to dig through the iſthmus of Corinth, and meditates other great things, ib. Corrects the kalendar, 274. His paſſion for the title of king proves his ruin, 275. He does not riſe to the ſenate, when they wait on him in a body, ib. Antony offers him a diadem, at the feſtival of the Lupercalia, 276. He finds the people againſt his receiving it, ib. Two of the tribunes take the perſons into cuſtody who firſt ſaluted him king, and tear the diadems from his ſta-

tues, ib. He depoſes the tribunes, 277. Brutus is deſired to take off the tyrant, ib. He heſitates on account of the obligations he had to Cæſar, ib. Cæſar has ſome intimation of the conſpiracy, and ſuſpects Caſſius, but will believe nothing ill of Brutus, 278. Preſages of Cæſar's death, ib. He prefers a ſudden death to any other, ib. Calpurnia's dream, 279. He ſends Antony to adjourn the ſenate, ib. Brutus Albinus laughs him out of his fears, and conducts him to the ſenate houſe, ib. and 280. Artemidorus puts a paper in his hand, containing an account of the conſpiracy; but he has not opportunity to read it, 280. Caſſius addreſſes the ſtatue of Pompey, ib. Antony is held in diſcourſe without the houſe, 280. The conſpirators approach him under pretence of petitioning for the brother of Cimber, 281. Caſca gives him the firſt blow, ib. Cæſar makes ſome reſiſtance, but on perceiving the ſword of Brutus, he yields to his fate, ib. He dyes the pedeſtal of Pompey's ſtatue with his blood, ib. Brutus attemps to ſpeak to the ſenate; but it breaks up, 282. Antony and Lepidus hide themſelves, ib. The conſpirators march to the capitol, with their bloody ſwords in their hands, and call the people to liberty, ib. They come down from the capitol, and Brutus addreſſes the people, ib. The ſenate is aſſembled, and an act of general amneſty paſſed, ib. Circumſtances which enrage the people, ib. The body of Cæſar is burnt in the forum, ib. He died at the age of fifty-ſix, and ſurvived Pompey only four years, 283. Thoſe who dipt their hands in his blood, come to an untimely end, ib. A comet appears after his death, ib.

Cæſar, Octavianus. See *Auguſtus*.

Cæſar, Lucius, ſent by the council of Utica to intercede with Cæſar, iv. 376. Given up by Antony in the proſcription, though his uncle, v. 110, 176. Saved by his ſiſter, 177.

Cæſar, Sextus Julius, iii. 125, *n.*

Cæſario, ſon of Julius Cæſar by Cleopatra, iv. 266. v. 216. Murdered by Octavianus, 223.

* *Cajeta*, a delightful retreat of Cicero, v. 111.

Caius, foſter brother of Mithridates, ſteals his crown after his death, and gives it to Fauſtus the ſon of Sylla, iv. 86.

Caius Cornelius, of Padua, foretels Cæſar's victory, iv. 263.

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Calanus takes Megara, v. 278.

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* *Calauria*, ii. 146. iv. 66, 310. v. 66.

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* *Calæci*, iv. 231.

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Calliades, an Athenian officer, defeated in Thrace, iii. 257.

Callias the Athenian, makes a declaration in form, that if he died without children, Alcibiades, his brother in law, ſhould be his heir, ii. 40. Takes the Perſian gold, and kills the perſon that directed him to it, 276. Firſt couſin to Ariſtides, and accuſed of ſuffering him to want neceſſaries, 302. Vindicates himſelf againſt that charge, ib. Marries Elpinice, iii. 174. Ne-

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Callicrates and Ictinus, the architects who built the Parthenon, i. 361.

Callicrates, of the poſterity of Anticrates, enjoys the privilege of exemption from taxes in the time of Plutarch, iv. 39.

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* *Callidromus*, Mount, ii. 319.

Callimachus, an excellent engineer in the ſervice of Mithridates, iii. 214. Sets fire to the city of Amiſus, when he can no longer defend it, ib. Taken priſoner by Lucullus at Niſibis, and kept in chains, 233.

Callimedon, ſurnamed Carabus, iv. 309. v. 64. Flies from Athens, iv. 315. Sentence of death paſſed againſt him, 317.

Calliphon, an Athenian exile, intercedes with Sylla for Athens, iii. 138.

Callipedes, the tragedian, ii. 68. iv. 22. His vanity, 23.

Calliſthenes, one of Lucullus's freedmen, gives him a potion which affects his brain, iii. 245.

Calliſthenes, the philoſopher, endeavors to conſole Alexander, when he had killed Clitus, iv. 195. His ſarcaſm on Anaxarchus, ib. His character, 196. His oration in praiſe of the Macedonians, and another in their diſpraiſe, 196. Ariſtotle's obſervation on him hereby juſtified, That he was an excellent orator, but wanted prudence, 197. Nephew to Ariſtotle, 198. Refuſes to worſhip Alexander, 197. What he was accuſed of ſaying to Hermolaus, 198. His death, ib.

Calliſthenes, one of the orators whom Alexander demanded of the Athenians, v. 60.

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Calpurnius Bibulus. See *Bibulus*.

Calpurnius Lanarius aſſaſſinates Julius Salinator, iii. 344.

Calpurnius Piſo. See *Piſo*.

Calpus, ſaid to be the ſon of Numa; which was probably an invention of the Calpurnii, i. 189.

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* *Calydon*, v. 356.

Calydonian boar, killed by Meleager, with the aſſiſtance of Theſeus, i. 69.

* *Camarineans*, v. 250.

Cambyſes, fifty thouſand of his men buried in the ſands of Africa, iv. 165.

Camels, when firſt ſaid to be ſeen by the Romans, iii. 205.

Camel's houſe, a place ſo called, iv. 170.

* *Camerium* taken by Romulus, i. 107.

Camerians admitted citizens of Rome by Marius contrary to law, iii. 70.

Camillus or *Caſmillus*, a name given to the youth that ſerves in the temple of Jupiter, i. 170. Camillus never conſul, becauſe in his time military tribunes were appointed inſtead of conſuls, 302. The firſt who raiſed the family of the Furii to diſtinction, ib. A great action of his in the wars with the Æqui and Volſci, 303. Raiſed to the cenſorſhip, ib. Obliges the men who live ſingle to marry the widows of thoſe who fell in the wars, ib. Makes orphans, as well as others, contribute to the ſupplies, ib. A ſecond time military tribune, 304. Defeats the Falifci and Capenates, while his colleagues carry on the ſiege of Veii, 304. In the tenth year of the ſiege appointed dictator, 306. He takes Cornelius Scipio for his general of horſe, ib. His vows, ib. He takes Veii by mining, ib. and 307. Weeps over the miſeries of that great city, 307. His generous prayer, ib. Falls in turning after his prayer, 308. Removes the ſtatue of Juno to Rome, ib. Leads up his triumph in a chariot drawn by four white horſes, which ſort of carriage had been appropriated to the ſervice of the gods, 309. Oppoſes the removing half the people of Rome to Veii, ib. His vow of the tenth of the ſpoils to Apollo, and abſurd proceeding thereupon, ib. and 310. In theſe three laſt articles he highly offended the people, ib. The matrons contribute their golden ornaments, and a large vaſe is ſent to Delphi, ib. Choſen a military tribune a third time, 311. Beſieges Falerii, ib. The treachery of the ſchool-maſter, and his chaſtiſement, 312. The Falerians, ſtruck with the generous behavior of Camillus, ſurrender their city, ib. He loſes his ſon, 313. Is accuſed of fraud with reſpect to the Tuſcan ſpoils, ib. Quits Rome, a voluntary exile, ib. Imprecates vengeance on the Romans, 314. Is fined fifteen thouſand *aſes*, ib. Tokens of the approaching calamities, ib. What led the Gauls firſt into Italy, 315. They now beſiege Cluſium, 316. A Roman ambaſſador unjuſtly mixes with the combatants, upon which the Gauls march towards Rome, 317. Defeat the Romans near the river Allia, 319. The Romans give up the reſt of the city, and retire into the capitol, 321. Rome is taken and burnt, 323, 324. Proviſions beginning to fail the Gauls, part remains before the capitol, and part goes out to forage and plunder, 324. Camillus, who had taken up his reſidence near Ardea, cuts in pieces a conſiderable corps near that place, ib. *et ſeq.* The Romans in Veii deſire Camillus to take the command of them, which he refuſes till commiſſioned by the ſenate, 326. Declared dictator the ſecond time, 327. Finds twenty thouſand men in arms at Veii, and adds them to his army, ib. The Gauls climb the rocks by the way which one of the Romans had aſcended, but are diſcovered by ſome geeſe kept near Juno's temple, and repulſed by Manlius, 327, 328. Pro-

viſions grow ſcarce in the Gauliſh camp and ſickneſs prevails in it, ib. The beſieged treat with Brennus, and offer him a thouſand pounds weight of gold 329. While that is weighing Camillus comes to Rome, 330. His diſcourſe with Brennus, ib. They come to blows amongſt the ruins, ib. Brennus marches in the night and encamps on the road to Gabii, ib. Camillus attacks and defeats them, and makes himſelf maſter of their camp, ib. Enters Rome in triumph, 331. Reſtores the temples, and builds one to a new deity, Aius Locuutius, ib. Prepares to rebuild the city, but the people hanker after Veii, ib. The ſenate appoints him dictator the third time, 332. The city is rebuilt in the compaſs of a year, but in an irregular manner, 333. The *Lituus*, or augural ſtaff of Romulus, is found under the rubbiſh, ib. The Romans are attacked by ſeveral of the neighboring ſtates, and the military tribunes ſurrounded on Mount Marcius by the Latines, ib. and 334. Burns the enemy's works and gives them an entire defeat, 336. Finds the city of Sutrium taken, and retakes it the ſame day, ib. Triumphs for theſe great actions, 337. Envied by Manlius Capitolinus, who, courting the populace endeavors to raiſe himſelf to abſolute power, ib. Manlius is condemned and executed, 338. With difficulty prevailed upon to accept the military tribuneſhip the ſixth time, ib. Marches againſt the Prænestines and the Volſcians, 339. Succors his colleagues, who had raſhly ventured upon an action, and routs the enemy the day following, ib. Retakes Satricum, a Roman colony, and puts the Tuſcans he found there to the ſword, ib. How he dealt with the people of Tuſculum, 340. A ſedition prevails in Rome; the people inſiſting that one of the conſuls ſhould be a plebeian, 341. Is appointed dictator the fourth time, but ſoon reſigns that office under pretence of ſickneſs, ib. *et ſeq.* Another dictator, and an Agrarian law, 342. The Gauls march again towards Rome, and Camillus, being appointed dictator the ſixth time, defeats them near the river Anio, though now very old, ib. and 343. Reconciles the ſenate and people, by allowing one of the conſuls to be choſen out of the plebeians, 344, 345. Builds a temple to Concord, ib. Dies of the plague, ib. Extremely regretted, ib.

* *Campania* ii. 8. iv. 347.

Campus Martius had been moſt of it the property of Tarquin, i. 243.

Camulatus, a ſoldier who goes over from Brutus to Auguſtus, v. 308.

Camurius, v. 413.

Canathrum, a Lacedæmonian chariot, deſcribed, iv. 20.

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Canidius, Antony's lieutenant, bribed by Cleopatra to purſuade Antony to a thing that proves his ruin, v. 204. Adviſes Antony to fight at the head of his land forces, and not of the fleet,

210. Quits his camp after Antony's flight, 214. Brings Antony word that his army is dispersed, 216.

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* *Canopus*, iv. 429.

* *Cannæ*, ii. 17.

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Canuleia, a vestal virgin, consecrated by Numa, i. 174.

Canus, a musician, Galba's present to him, v. 402.

* *Canusium*, ii. 238, 259.

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* *Capenates*, conquered by Camillus, i. 304, 306.

Capheſius, a friend of Aratus's, v. 248.

Caphis, sent by Sylla to seize the treasures of Delphi, iii, 135. Conducts Hortensius with his reinforcement, 139.

* *Caphyæ*, iv. 401. v. 384.

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Capitol, taken by the Sabines, i. 96. Besieged by the Gauls, 324. Manlius's judges could not condemn him while they had that in sight, 338.

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* *Cappadocia*, iii. 134, 367, iv. 153. v. 101.

* *Cappadocians*, their goddess, iii. 132.

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* *Capua*, surrenders to Hannibal, ii. 20

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* *Cardians*, iii. 365.

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* *Caria*, i. 51, ii. 72. iv. 10.

* *Carians*, by the Persians called Cocks, v. 324.

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* *Carmania*, iv. 210.

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* *Carnutes* and Arverni, a warlike people amongst the Gauls, iv. 245. Vercingetorix, their general, defeated by Cæsar, 246.

* *Carræ*, iii. 323.

* *Carthage*, colonized by Cæsar, iv. 272. Called Junonia by Caius Gracchus, when he rebuilt it, v. 28.

* *Carthage*, New, iii. 344.

Carthaginians appear before Sicily with a numerous fleet, ii. 119. Join Icetes against Timoleon, 124. Send twenty galleys to Rhegium, to oppose Timoleon's passage to Sicily, 125. He disappoints them by his superior policy, 127. They send a great army into Sicily under Aldrubal and Hamilcar, 141. Pass the river Crimesus, 142. Defeated by Timoleon, 143. Enter into league with Mamercus and Icetes, 145. Send Gisco with another army into Sicily, in which, for the first time, they employ Greek mercena-

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* *Caſinum*, ii. 8.

* *Caſpian* ſea, its water ſweet, iv. 186.

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* *Caſſilinum*, ii. 8.

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* *Caſtulo*, a city of the Celtiberians, iii. 339.

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Catabates, Demetrius ſo entitled by the Athenians in one of their acts of worſhip, v. 125.

* *Catana*, a city in Sicily, v. 271. ii. 53, 129.

* *Cataonia*, v. 158.

Catiline, Lucius, murders his own brother, and perſuades Sylla to put him amongſt the proſcribed, v. 78. iii. 159. Attempts to ſubvert the government, and is near executing it, iv. 338. Account of his conſpiracy, ib. His accomplices, ib.

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Cato the Cenſor, ſaid to be born at Tuſculum, ii. 305. Lives in his youth on a paternal eſtate near the country of the Sabines, ib. His third name originally Priſcus, ib. Why changed to Cato, ib. His hair red, and eyes grey, ib. Healthy and ſtrong, for he was inured to labor and temperance, 306. Conſiders eloquence as an additional body, ib. Pleads cauſes in the villages and boroughs, but pleads without fee or reward, ib. Military glory ſtill a greater object with him, ib. Makes his firſt campaign at the age of ſeventeen, when Hannibal was at the height of his proſperity in Italy, ib. His behavior in battle, ib. Marches on foot and carries his own arms, ib. Never angry with his ſervant for his manner of dreſſing his victuals, ib. Water his common drink, ib. In this reſpect he followed the example of Manius Curius, ib. Serves under Fabius Maximus at the ſiege of Tarentum, and forms a connexion there with Nearchus the Pythagorean, 307. Learns Greek at a late period, ib. What were his favorite authors, ib. Valerius Flaccus, who had a country houſe in his neighborhood, takes him into his protection, and adviſes him to go to Rome, 308. His pleadings, and the intereſt of Valerius, procure him friends there, ib. He is appointed a legionary tribune, and afterwards quæſtor, ib. Riſes to the higheſt honors in time, and is the colleague of Valerius both in the conſulate and cenſorſhip, ib. Takes Fabius Maximus for his model, ib. When quæſtor to Scipio in the African expedition, comes home to accuſe him of laviſhing the public money, 309. Called the Roman Demoſthenes, ib. The Romans comparatively corrupt in his time, ib. His extreme temperance and frugality, 310. Plutarch's reflections on his ſelling his old ſlaves, 311. When governor of Sardinia, he puts the people of that country to no manner of charge, 312. Inexorable in whatever relates to public juſtice, ib. The nature of his ſtyle, ib. His remarkable ſayings, 313—315. Sent into the Hither Spain, 315. Hires troops of the Celtiberians, ib. Gains a great battle, 316. Takes four hundred towns, ib. Gives every ſoldier a pound weight of ſilver, over and above his booty, ib. Keeps not only himſelf, but all his dependents from extortion, ib. Scipio gets himſelf appointed his ſucceſſor, near the concluſion of the war; a meaſure that reflects diſhonor on him rather than on Cato, ib. and 317. Cato is honored with a triumph, 317. He is equally induſtrious in the public ſervice afterwards, ib. Goes a volunteer with Tiberius Sempronius into Thrace, and with Acilius Glabrio into Greece, 317. Several Grecian cities revolt, but Cato retains Corinth, Patræ, and Ægium, in their duty, 318. The purport of his ſpeech to the Athenians, ib. Antiochus thinks himſelf ſecure in defending the paſs of Thermopylæ, but Cato takes a cir-

suit, and falls upon his rear, ib. and 319. Manius attacks him in front, and he is put to flight, 320. Cato carries the first news of the victory to Rome, ib. Considers it as a great political duty to prosecute offenders, 321. Impeaches Scipio Africanus and his brother Lucius, ib. Often impeached himself, and once when he was very old, ib. What he said thereupon, ib. Is candidate for the censorship, 322. What the power of that office was, ib. Chosen, notwithstanding his declarations that he will be a severe censor, 323. Valerius Flaccus is appointed his colleague, at his request, ib.—He enrolls Valerius Flaccus chief of the senate, ib. Expels Lucius Quintius and Manilius, ib. Degrades Lucius the brother of Scipio, ib What he did with respect to articles of luxury, 324. He demolishes the houses that jutted out into the street, ib. Is fined two talents, 325. Censured for building the Porcian hall at the public charge, ib. The people erect his statue in the temple of *Health*, ib.—The inscription on that statue, ib. What he had said before concerning statues, ib. Of all men the most forward to commend himself, ib. Chooses a wife rather for family than fortune, 326. Prefers the character of a good husband to that of a great senator, ib. Takes upon himself the education of his son, ib. His son's constitution and qualities, 327. That son marries Tertia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, ib. Cato's management of his slaves, 328, 329. Turns his thoughts from agriculture to more certain dependencies, 328. Practises usury upon ships in the most blameable manner, ib. Lends money to his slaves, 329. In what manner repaid, ib. The extravagant praise he gave to economy, ib. Displeased at the influence which the eloquence of Carneades had on the Roman youth, ib. His unjust reflection on Socrates, 330. His prediction, ib. An enemy to the Grecian physicians, 331. A quack himself, ib. Marries a young wife in his old age, 332. Has a son by that wife, to whom he gives the surname of Salonius, ib. Bears the death of his son Marcus with the moderation of a philosopher, ib. Writes histories and books on country affairs, 333. Keeps a better table in the country than in town, ib. His conversation, what, ib. Goes ambassador to Carthage, 334. Causes the third Punic war, 335. Dies in the beginning of it, ib. A verse of Homer's which he applied to Scipio, afterwards the second Africanus, 336.

Cato, Marcus, son of Cato the Censor, loses his sword in battle, ii. 174. What he does to recover it, ib. Marries the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, 327.

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Cato of Utica, great grandson of Cato the Censor, iv. 319. Left an orphan, together with his brother Cæpio and his sister Porcia, ib. Brought up in the house of Livius Drusus, his mother's brother, 320. Had great firmness and solidity when a child, ib. Extraordinary instances of his intrepidity, and love of justice in that period, 321. He asks his preceptor for a sword to kill Sylla, 322. His answer to those that asked him, whom he loved most, 323. His affection for his brother Cæpio very great, ib. He takes upon him the priesthood of Apollo, ib. Forms a connection with

Antipater of Tyre, for the ſake of ſtudying the Stoic philoſophy, ib. Cultivates the eloquence which was fit for popular aſſemblies, ib. The firſt occaſion of his ſpeaking in public, 324. The nature of his eloquence deſcribed, ib. He ſtrengthens his conſtitution by exerciſe, ib. Travels always on foot, ib. Is remarkably patient and abſtemious in ſickneſs, ib. Drinks, at firſt, only one glaſs after his meals, but in time loves to ſit over a bottle, for the ſake of philoſophical converſation, ib. Very inattentive to his dreſs, even when he appeared in public, 325. Lends his money to his friends without intereſt, ib. Knows no woman before his marriage, ib. Pays his firſt addreſſes to Lepida, and diſappointed, ib. Writes iambics againſt his rival, whoſe proceedings were unfair, ib. Marries Attilia the daughter of Soranus, ib. Serves as a volunteer under Gellius, in the war with Spartacus, ib. A law being made againſt the uſe of nomenclators, he commits the names of the citizens to memory, 326. Goes with a tribune's commiſſion under Rubrius into Macedonia, ib. Rubrius gives him the command of a legion, which he forms in the moſt excellent manner to military virtue, 327. He goes to Pergamus, and prevails upon Athenodorus the Stoic, to return with him, ib. His brother Cæpio dies at Ænus in Thrace, 328. On this occaſion he ſhows rather the ſenſibility of a brother than the fortitude of a philoſopher, ib. Is left coheir with Cæpio's daughter, ib. Cæſar's calumny againſt him, ib. Great expreſſions of affection from his troops at his departure, ib. He viſits Aſia, and Deiotarus invites him to his court, 329. His manner of travelling, and care not to be troubleſome, ib. Meets with a pleaſant adventure on entering Antioch, 330. Pompey gives him an honorable reception at Epheſus, ib. What Curio has ſaid to Cato with reſpect to his travelling, 331. Deiotarus ſtrongly importunes him to receive his preſents, and he makes a very ſhort ſtay at his court, on account of that importunity, ib. He ſails from Brunduſium to Rome in the ſhip that carried Cæpio's remains, and has a bad paſſage, ib. When quæſtor, makes a great reformation in that department, 332, 333. Calls the aſſaſſins, employed by Sylla, to account, 333. Prevents his colleague Marcellus from making an unjuſt grant, 334. Always attends the meetings of the ſenate, ib. Watches over the conduct of Pompey, 335. Oppoſes the pernicious practiſes of Clodius, ib. His veracity becomes proverbial, ib. Not inclined to offer himſelf for tribune of the people, but puts a force upon himſelf when he finds that Metellus Nepos ſtands for that office, 336. Being appointed tribune, he gives the people a ſevere charge with reſpect to corruption in the conſular elections, 337. Proſecutes Muræna for offending in that way, ib. Muræna, notwithſtanding, conſults him during his conſulſhip, ib. Cato ſupports the ſupreme magiſtrate by many excellent meaſures during the turbulent times of Catiline, 338. He prevails with the ſenate to decree that the conſpirators ſhould be capitally puniſhed, 339. A billet is brought to Cæſar in the ſenate houſe, and Cato inſiſts on having it read publicly, ib. The billet is from Cato's ſiſter Servilia, ib. Unfortunate amongſt the wo-

men, ib. The conduct of his own wife Attilia not unexceptionable, ib. He divorces her, ib. Marries Marcia the daughter of Philip, 340. Hortensius desires to have her, and Cato gives her up to him, ib. He persuades the senate to grant the people a free gift of corn, in order to counterwork the popularity of Cæsar, 341. The ill policy of that proceeding, ib. *n.* Metellus proposes an edict to call Pompey and his troops into Italy, intending to give up the state into his hands, ib. Cato opposes him at the hazard of his life, and succeeds, 342, 343. Prevents the senate from voting Metellus infamous, 343. Procures Lucullus his triumph, which Memmius had attempted to deprive him of, 344. Prevents the senate from granting Pompey's requisition to defer the election of consuls till his arrival, ib. Pompey demands two of Cato's nieces in marriage, the elder for himself, and the younger for his son; and Cato refuses him, ib. Pompey is soon after guilty of open bribery, ib. What Cato said to the women upon it, 345. Cato's bad policy, in rejecting the alliance of Pompey, throws him into the arms of Cæsar, ib. Cato supports Lucullus against Pompey, ib. Opposes the Agrarian law proposed by Pompey and Cæsar, ib. They carry it against him by violence, 346. The senate is commanded to swear to the observance of the law, ib. Cato is prevailed upon by Cicero to take the oath, ib. He opposes Cæsar with respect to the distribution of lands in Campania, and Cæsar leads him to prison, 347. Cæsar perceives the bad policy of that measure, and engages one of the tribunes to rescue him, ib. The people vote Cæsar the provinces of Illyricum and the Gauls for five years; upon which Cato tells them, they were voting a tyrant into the citadel of Rome, ib. Cato is sent to Cyprus, that Clodius might be able to banish Cicero, 348. Cato, before his departure, exhorts Cicero to yield to the necessity of the times, ib. Brings Ptolemy king of Cyprus to submit by negotiation, ib. Ptolemy, king of Egypt, who was on his way to Rome, to solicit his restablishment in that kingdom, waits on Cato at Rhodes, 349. The good advice that Cato gave him, ib. Ptolemy of Cyprus poisons himself, ib. Cato restores the Byzantine exiles, and reconciles them to their fellow citizens, ib. Offends Munatius by his minute attention to the sale of Ptolemy's goods, 350. Munatius is reconciled to him, through the mediation of Marcia, 351. Cato returns near seven thousand talents of silver to Rome, ib. His honorable reception there; and great privileges decreed him, which he declines, ib. and 352. Cicero, on his return from banishment, pulls down the tribunitial acts of Clodius, 352. Cato defends them, ib. This occasions a coldness between Cicero and Cato, but afterwards they are reconciled, ib. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, erect themselves into a triumvirate, and, as it were, divide the empire amongst them; upon which, Cato advises his brother in law Lucius Domitius to oppose them with respect to the consulship, 353. Pompey and Crassus drive Domitius out of the Campus Martius by violence, and they are elected consuls, ib. Cato is wounded in the fray, ib. Cato stands for the prætorship, but Pompey defeats him by very unfair means, 354. Cato, in a

ſpeech to the people, predicts all the evils that afterwards befel the commonwealth, ib. He prevents the people from pulling down Pompey's ſtatues, 355. Tells Pompey that he was raiſing Cæſar, to the ruin of himſelf and the commonwealth too, ib. Is elected prætor, but diſgraces that office by the meanneſs of his dreſs, ib. Moves for a law, that every candidate ſhould declare upon oath that he had been guilty of no bribery, 356. Clodius accuſes Cato of embezzling a quantity of the Cyprian treaſure, 357. Marcus Favonius, a friend of Cato's, elected ædile through his aſſiſtance, 358. Cato conducts the public entertainments for Favonius with remarkable parſimony, ib. Scipio, Hypſæus, and Milo, being candidates for the conſulate, and nothing but violence and anarchy prevailing, Cato ſupports Bibulus's motion that Pompey ſhould be declared ſole conſul, 359. Reproves Pompey for ſome partial proceedings, 360. Cato, jealous of the progreſs that Cæſar was making towards ſupreme power, ſtands for the conſulſhip, ib. Loſes his election by his zeal againſt bribery, 361. Oppoſes a thankſgiving for Cæſar's victories in Germany, ib. A propoſal being made in the ſenate to appoint a ſucceſſor to Cæſar, and Cæſar's friends oppoſing it, except on certain conditions, Cato declares that Cæſar had now thrown off the maſk, 362. On Cæſar's taking Ariminum, Cato adviſes the ſenate to put every thing in the hands of Pompey, ib. Sends his younger ſon to Munatius in the country of the Brutii, 363. Takes Marcia again, on the death of Hortenſius, ib. Follows Pompey with his eldeſt ſon, ib. Is appointed to the government of Sicily, but finds the iſland already ſeized by the adverſe party, ib. Goes to Pompey at Dyrrhachium, 364. Adviſes to procraſtinate the war, and that no Roman ſhould be killed, except in the field of battle, ib. Goes into Aſia for the purpoſe of raiſing men and ſhips, ib. Pompey, jealous of Cato's love of liberty, gives the command of the fleet to Bibulus, 365. Pompey's addreſs to the army little regarded, in compariſon of that of Cato, ib. Pompey, after his ſucceſs at Dyrrhachium, leaves his magazines there, together with fifteen cohorts, under the command of Cato, ib. After the overthrow at Pharſalia, Cato paſſes into Corcyra, and takes the command of the fleet, 366. Pompey the younger would have killed Cicero, but Cato ſaves him, ib. He is informed, on the African coaſt, of the death of Pompey, ib. His march through the deſerts of Lybia, to join Scipio, ib. Corrects the pride of Juba, 367. Refuſes to take the command of the army upon him, but repents of it afterwards, 368. Saves the Uticans from being put to the ſword, ib. Fortifies Utica, and fills it with proviſions, ib. Adviſes Scipio to proceed ſlowly in the war, but is not attended to, ib. Scipio is defeated and ruined in the battle of Thapſus, 369. Cato's ſpeech to the three hundred, 370. They give up the thoughts of ſtanding a ſiege, 371. What paſſed between Cato and a body of cavalry, 372, 373. Statyllius affects to imitate the firmneſs of Cato, 375. Circumſtances previous to the death of Cato, 376, 377. Circumſtances of his death, 378, 379.

Cato, ſon of Cato of Utica, iv. 380. His intrigue with the

wife of a Cappadocian prince, ib. Falls gloriously in battle, ib. v. 309.

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* *Caucasus*, Mount, iv. 80. iii. 209. v. 122.

* *Caulonia*, ii. 25 v. 249.

* *Caunus*, iii. 288. v. 134, 159.

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Cecina, one of Vitellius's generals, v. 419. His gigantic size, and foreign dress, 421.

Ceditius, Marcus, informed by a supernatural voice of the approach of the Gauls, i. 314, 315.

Celer, one of the friends of Romulus, said to be the person that killed Remus, i. 86.

Celer, Metellus, why so called, i. 86.

* *Celænæ*, in Upper Phrygia, iii. 374. v. 121.

Celeres, light troops which Romulus used as a life guard, i. 108 Dismissed by Numa, 169.

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* *Celtæ*, a people of Gaul, made themselves masters of the best part of Italy, iii. 53. The limits of their country described, ib.

* *Celtiberians*, iii. 45, 339. Demand two hundred talents of Cato for their assistance in his wars, and he agrees to the demand, ii. 315.

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* *Cenchreæ*, v. 135, 363.

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* *Ceraunian* mountains, iv. 311.

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* *Cercina*, isle of, iii. 84. v. 248.

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Cineas, his converſation with Pyrrhus concerning happineſs, iii. 16. Sent by Pyrrhus to Rome with propoſals of peace, which are rejected, 21. Calls the ſenate of Rome an aſſembly of kings, 23. Gives Fabricius an account of the Epicurean philoſophy, ib. Sent with other offers to Rome, 24. Sent into Sicily, 27.

Cineas, Father of Thallus, iv. 296.

Cingonius Varro, a friend of Nymphidius, v. 401. put to death by Galba, ib

Cinna, Lucius, though of the oppoſite party, named conſul by Sylla, upon a promiſe of being true to his intereſts, iii. 134. Forfeits his oath, ib. Driven out of Rome by Octavius, 84. Hires a perſon to aſſaſſinate Pompey and his father, iv. 46. Killed by one of his own officers, 48.

Cinna, one of the conſpirators againſt Cæſar, iv. 283. v. 285.

Cinna, Helvius, a poet, and friend of Cæſar's, dreams that Cæſar, after his death, invites him to ſupper, v. 286. Goes to attend his obſequies. and being taken by the rabble for the other

Cinna, is torn in pieces, ib. See alſo, iv. 283.

* *Cios*, one of the cities offered to Phocion by Alexander, iv. 301.

* *Circæum*, iii. 78. v. 111.

Circe, i. 77.

* *Circeii*, ii 102. iv. 274.

Circus Flaminius, iii. 238.

Circus Maximus, i. 91.

* *Cirræatum*, a village in the territory of Arpinum, where Marius originally lived, iii. 45.

* *Cirrha*, i. 159, 208.

Ciſſus and Ephialtes, impriſoned by Alexander, iv. 184.

Ciſſuſa, a fountain whoſe water was like wine; Bacchus ſaid to have been waſhed in it immediately after his birth, iii. 118.

* *Cithæron*, Mount, v. 60.

* *Citium*, iii. 192.

Civic Crown, the reward amongſt the Romans for ſaving the life of a citizen, ii. 79.

Clœlia ſwims the Tiber on horſeback, i. 255. An equeſtrian ſtatue of her in the Via Sacra, 256.

* *Clarius*, river, i. 228.

* *Claros*, temple there plundered by the pirates, iv. 66.

* *Claſtidium*, ii. 235.

Claudia, daughter of Appius Claudius, betrothed to Tiberius Gracchus, v. 4.

Claudia, daughter of Fulvia, married to Auguſtus Cæſar, v. 177.

Claudii, account of that family, i. 258.

Claudius, the emperor, ſets earthen veſſels before Vinius, after he had ſtolen one of plate, v. 399.

Claudius. See *Appius*.

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* *Clazomenæ*, iii. 268. ii. 64.

Cleænetus, ſon of Cleomedon, v. 136.

Cleandrides, Pericles bribes him to withdraw the Lacedæmonian forces, i. 370. Is ſentenced to death, and flies from Lacedæmon, ib. Father of Gylippus, ib.

Cleanthes, his obſervation upon Socrates and Alcibiades, ii. 39.

Cleanthes, freedman and phyſician of Cato the younger, v. 378.

Clearchus, ſent ambaſſador by Philip to Thebes, v. 56.

Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian general, ordered to obey Cyrus, v. 320. His over cautious advice to Cyrus, 322. Ruins the whole affair by a bad diſpoſition of the Greeks, 323.

Clemency, a temple dedicated to that virtue in honor of Cæſar, iv. 272.

Cleobis and Biton, preferred in point of happineſs, by Solon, to Crœſus, i. 230.

Cleobule, daughter of Gylon, and mother of Demoſthenes, v. 43. *n.*

Cleocritus compromiſes the diſpute between the Athenians and Spartans, as to erecting a trophy, ii. 296.

Cleodes, ſon of Hyllus, iii. 1.

Cleomantis the Lacedæmonian, one of Alexander's diviners, iv. 192.

Cleombrotus ſucceeds Ageſipolis, and is ſent with an army into Bœotia, ii. 208, 213. iv. 26. Killed in the battle of Leuctra, 31, 398.

Cleombrotus, king of Sparta in the room of his father in law Leonidas, who is depoſed, iv. 390. Takes refuge in the temple of Neptune, 393. His wife Chelonis, who had before attended her father in his baniſhment, now goes into exile with him, 395.

Cleomedes the Aſtypalenſian, account of his gigantic ſtrength, i. 111. Of his body's vaniſhing after his death, ib. The prieſteſs of Apollo calls him the laſt of the heroes, 112,

Cleomedon, fined by the Athenians, v. 136.

Cleomenes the Athenian, iii. 103.

Cleomenes the Spartan, one of the arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarenſians, i. 208.

Cleomenes, ſon of Leonidas, marries Agiatis the widow of Agis, iv. 398. His character, ib. Diſſatisfied at the prevailing manners of Sparta, 399. Inſtructed in the Stoic philoſophy by Sphærus, ib. Sounds Xenares about bringing back the Spartan conſtitution to its firſt principles, 400. Thinks war would furniſh the beſt opportunity for the execution of his deſigns, ib. Seizes Athenæum, 401. Watches the motions of Aratus, ib. He is recalled from Arcadia by the ephori, ib. Sent out again, ib. Takes Methydrium in the territories of Argos, ib. The Achæans march againſt him with an army greatly ſuperior to his, under the command of Ariſtomachus, ib. Yet Aratus prevents their fighting, ib. Cleomenes goes to the aſſiſtance of the Eleans againſt the Achæans, and defeats the latter at Lycæum, ib. Aratus makes a ſudden movement to Mantinea, and takes it, 402. Cleomenes recals Archidamus from exile, who is ſoon after treacherouſly ſlain, ib. Bribes the ephori to permit him to renew the war, ib. Defeats the Achæans near Leuctra, and kills Lyſiadas, 403. Perſuades his father in law Megiſtonis to join him in endeavoring to break the yoke of the ephori, and to procure an equal diviſion of lands, ib. Remarkable dream of one of the ephori in the temple of Paſiphæ, ib. Cleomenes takes Heræa and Alſæa, two cities belonging to the Achæan league, 404. Returns ſuddenly with a ſmall party, and kills all the ephori except one, ib. Ageſilaus, who was the ſurviving one, makes his appearance the next day, and is ſpared, 405. Cleomenes baniſhes eighty of the moſt obnoxious citizens, 406. His ſpeech to the people in juſtification of his proceedings, ib. and 407. He ſurrenders his own eſtate into the public ſtock, 407. Divides the lands, ibid. Fills up the number of cities, ib. Forms the youth according to the diſcipline of Lycurgus, ib. Takes his brother Euclidas for his partner in the throne, 408. Ravages the territories of Megalopolis, without any oppoſition from the Achæans, ib. Is a pattern of ſobriety, ib. What kind of table he kept for ſtrangers, 409. The Mantineans put themſelves under his protection, 410. He defeats the Achæans at Dymeæ, ib. Inſiſts on being appointed to the command of the league, ib. His ſickneſs breaks his meaſures, 411. Aratus, out of envy to Cleomenes, invites Antigonus into Peloponneſus, ib. Cleomenes declares war againſt the Achæans, 413. Takes Pellene, Pheneum, and Penteleum.—Comes upon Argos at the time of the Nemean games, and takes it, ib. Makes himſelf maſter of Cleonæ and Phlius, 414. The Corinthians invite him into their city, ib. He inveſts the citadel, which was in the hands of the Achæans, 415. Fortifies the Onean mountains, ib. Antigonus, after ſeveral vain attempts, gets into Peloponneſus, by means of a defection of the Argives, ib. Cleomenes retires to defend Laconia, 416. His wife Agiatis dies, 417. Ptolemy promiſes him ſuccors, ib. His mother and children are ſent hoſtages into Ægypt, ib. He enfranchiſes a number of the Helots,

418. Makes a diverſion againſt the progreſs of the Macedonian arms, by ſurpriſing Megalopolis, ib. and 419. Makes two excurſions into the territories of Argos, 420, 421. Is forced to action for want of money, 422. Defeated and ruined in the battle of Sellaſia, ib. & 423. Takes ſhip at Gythium, 424. Antigonus behaves to the Spartans with great humanity, ib. Therycion exhorts Cleomenes to kill himſelf, and ſoon after ſets the example, ib. and 425. Cleomenes's anſwer, 425. He ſails to Egypt, where Ptolemy Euergetes treats him with ſome degree of generoſity, 426. Ptolemy's ſucceſſor, being a weak prince, ſoon begins to look upon him with an evil eye, ib. He deſires only a ſhip to carry him to Peloponneſus, and is refuſed it, 427. The great injury done him by Nicagoras the Meſſenian, 428. He is confined to his apartment, ib. He gets out of confinement by a ſtratagem, 429. After great exertions of valor in the ſtreets, he finds it impoſſible to eſcape, and therefore kills himſelf, 430. His friends deſpatch themſelves with him, ib. Ptolemy puts his mother and children to death, 431.

Cleon, the Athenian, accuſes Pericles, i. 383. His extravagant action in ſpeaking, iii. 260. v. 2. His character, iii. 259. Reflects on Nicias, and having the command given him, returns victorious, ib. Troubleſome in the adminiſtration, 260. Is killed in battle, 261.

Cleon, of Halicarnaſſus, compoſes an oration for Lyſander, containing arguments for making the kings of Sparta elective, iii. 115.

Cleon, the Byzantine, his eſteem for Phocion, v. 297.

Cleon, one of the tyrants of Sicyon, v. 345.

* *Cleone* ii. 121. iii. 189. iv. 310, 414. v. 367, 368.

Cleonice of Byzantium, comes with great reluctance towards the bed of Pauſanias, king of Sparta, and is inadvertantly killed by him, iii. 176. He ſeeks means of expiation, and invokes her ghoſt, ib. The anſwer ſhe made him, ib.

Cleonides, v. 128.

Cleonymus of Sparta, ſtirs up the Thebans againſt Demetrius, but, on that prince's approach, withdraws, v. 150. His wife unfaithful to him, iii. 32. Calls in Pyrrhus, and adviſes him to attack Sparta immediately; but that advice is not liſtened to, and Pyrrhus fails, 32—36.

Cleonymus, ſon of Sphodrias, favorite of Archidamus, ſon of Ageſilaus, iv. 27. His valor and death, 31.

Cleonymus, father of Leonidas, iv. 383.

Cleopater commands for Aratus, in Acrocorinth, v. 378.

Cleopatra, daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes, iii. 219.

Cleopatra, Cæſar undertakes the Ægyptian war for her ſake, iv. 264. Cæſar ſends for her, and ſhe contrives to be conveyed to him in a carpet, 265. Cæſar reconciles her to her brother, ib. Her brother is loſt in an action upon the Nile, 266. Cæſar declares her Queen of Egypt, and has a ſon by her named Cæſario, ib. Commanded to appear before Antony, v. 180. Her magnificent ſpirit, and the charms of her converſation, 182. On a party of fiſhing, puts a ſalt fiſh on Antony's hook, and tells him that kings, not fiſh, were his game, 184. Dreſſes in the habit of the goddeſs Iſis, 203. Supplies Antony with ſhips, money and proviſions, 201, 204. Jealous of the honors paid Octavia at Athens, 202, 205. Antony

loſes many friends on her account, 203. Perſuades Antony to fight Octavius by ſea, 210. Ruins Antony by her flight, for ſhe draws him after her, 212. Forms a ſcheme to retire into the fartheſt parts of the eaſt, 214. Makes an experiment of ſeveral poiſonous drugs, 216. and venomous animals, ib. Builds ſeveral monuments as repoſitories of her wealth, 218. Draws up Antony half dead into one of them, 220. Seized by Proculeius, 222. Her intentions to ſtarve herſelf to death, 223. Auguſtus viſits her, ib. Her addreſs to the gods at Antony's tomb, 225. Writes a letter to Auguſtus, 226. Dies, ib.

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Cleopatra, wife of Philip, iv. 142.

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Cleophanes, the Athenian, diſtinguiſhes himſelf by his bravery, iv. 296.

Cleophantus, one of the ſons of Themiſtocles, i. 300

Cleophylus, Homers poems preſerved by his poſterity i. 124.

Cleoptolemus, Antiochus marries his daughter in Eubœa, ii. 381.

Cleora, wife of Ageſilaus, iv. 20.

Cleſſydra, a fountain in the citadel of Athens, v. 187. *n.*

Clidemus, the hiſtorian, i. 67. ii. 294.

Clients, the people diſtinguiſhed into patrons and clients by Romulus, i. 90.

* *Climax*, cliffs of, under which Alexander marches by the Pamphylian ſea, iv. 152.

Cineas, a friend of Solon's, i. 214.

Clinias, father of Alcibiades, gains honor in the ſea fight near Artemiſium, i. 274. *n.* ii. 34. Falls in the battle of Coronea, ib.

Clinias, father of Aratus, one of the two chief magiſtrates of Sicyon, v. 345. Killed by Abantidas, ib.

Cliſthenes, ſon of Alcmæon, expels the Piſiſtratidæ, and eſtabliſhes the democracy at Athens, i. 348.

Clitomachus, v. 70.

* *Clitorians*, how Soüs acquits himſelf of his promiſe to them i. 121.

Clitus ſaves the life of Alexander, iv. 150. Ill omen while he is ſacrificing, 192. Behaves rudely to Alexander, and is killed by him, 193, 194. The king inconſolable for his death, ib.

Clitus carries Phocion and his friends as priſoners to Athens. iv. 216.

Clitus, ſervant to Brutus, v. 311.

Cloaks and hats of purple, the moſt honorable marks of the prince's regard amongſt the Macedonians, iii. 375.

Clodia, ſiſter of Clodius, and wife of Lucullus, divorced for injuring her huſband's bed, iii. 239 v. 94.

Clodia called Quadrantaria, and why, v. 95.

Clodius Publius raiſes a mutiny in the army againſt Lucullus, iii. 235. His infamous character, v. 94. Inſults Pompey, iv. 93. Intrigues with Pompeia, Cæſar's wife, or attempts at leaſt to do it, v. 94. iv. 227. Accuſed of impiety and inceſt, but acquitted, v. 94, 95. iv. 229. Elected tribune of the people, ib. Cauſes great diſturbance in Rome, 335, 345. v. 95. For the ſake of being made tribune deſcends from a patrician into a plebeian family, 347, 352. Sends Cato to Cyprus, 348. Proſecutes and ban-

ishes Cicero, v. 97. Burns Cicero's houses, 98. Killed by Milo, 100.

Clodius Glaber, the prætor, sent against Spartacus, iii. 298.

Clodius, the husband of Fulvia, who afterwards was married to Antony, v. 170.

Clodius goes in disguise from Lepidus's camp to Antony, v. 175.

Clodius Celsus, the Antiochian, his advice to Nymphidius, v. 400.

Clodius Macer commands in Africa, v. 394. Deliberates about assuming the imperial title, ib. Slain by Trebonianus, 401.

Clodones, a name of the Bacchanals, iv. 135.

Clœlia. See *Clœlia*.

* *Clusians*, besieged by the Gauls, i. 316. The Roman ambassador, on that occasion unjustly commits hostilities against the Gauls, 317.

Clymene, i. 73.

* *Cnacion*, a river in Sparta, near which the senate used to meet, called also Oenus, i. 128.

Cneius. *See all the* CNEII *under their family names.*

* *Cnidus*, ii. 63. iii. 183.

* *Cnidians*, iv. 264.

Coalemus, a name given to Cimon, the grandfather of Cimon the Athenian general, iii. 173.

Coccius, Otho's brother's son, v. 430.

Cock, on what occasion the Lacedæmonians offered one in sacrifice, iv. 36. A golden cock carried on the point of a spear, v. 324.

Cocles. See *Horatius*.

Codrus, i. 65. *n.* Solon descended from him, 199.

* *Cœlosyria*, given by Antony to Cleopatra, v. 189.

Cœlia, wife of Sylla, divorced because she was barren, iii. 129.

Cœlius, one of Carbo's officers, iv. 49.

Cœlius, the orator, v. 101. *n.*

Coffins, two of stone made for Numa, one for his body, and the other for his books, i. 190.

Cohorts. See *Prætorian*.

Coin, that of Persia stamped with the figure of an archer; hence Agesilaus says he was driven out of Asia by thirty thousand archers, iv. 16.

* *Colchis*, i. 69. iv. 77.

* *Colias*, i. 206.

Collatinus, Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, chosen consul, i. 237. Accused of favoring Tarquin, 242. Lays down the consulate, ib.

Coline Gate, iii. 155.

Colonies, the advantage of those sent out by Pericles, i. 359.

* *Colonis*, a town so called, ii. 360. Probably should be written Coronis, ib. *n.*

* *Colophonians*, restored to liberty by Lucullus, iii. 196.

Colossus of Hercules, ii. 26.

Colt sacrificed by the Thebans, ii. 215.

Colyttus, v. 50.

Comedy, v. 127. The ancient, iii. 240. *n.*

Comet, a large one appeared for seven nights after the death of Cæsar, iv. 283, 284.

Comias, archon when Pisistratus erected his tyranny, i. 235.

Cominius, the consul, besieges Corioli, ii. 82. Beats the Volscians, 84. Speaks in praise of Caius Marcius, 85. Gives him the surname of Coriolanus, 86.

Comitium, a place in Rome where elections were held, and other public business transacted, i. 87. Why so called, 100.

* *Commagene*, iv. 89. v. 187.

Community of goods in Saturn's time; Cimon's liberality resembled it, iii. 181.

Companies, the people of Rome

distributed into companies by Numa, according to their trades, i. 184.

Comparisons and *Similees*; Of the forming of a commonwealth, to the stopping and uniting of small bodies in the water, ii. 349. The spirit of contention in states, compared to the force of distempers in the human body, 360. Of Pyrrhus to a gamester, iii. 31. Of ambitious men to Ixion, iv. 381. Subjects to be chosen for the mind as colors are for the eye, 348. The operations of a statesman, compared to those of a physician, 366. The passions of the soul, to the strings of a musical instrument, ib. The rage of tyranny dissolved in the ardor of youthful indulgencies, as iron is softened in the fire, v. 235. The precipitate steps of returning freedom, compared to the rash use of returning health, 258. The severe, though necessary, measures of administration, compared to the bandages of surgeons, iii. 249. Alcibiades, compared to the land of Egypt, 260. Of biography to portrait painting, iv. 134. Of the Macedonian army, after the death of Alexander, to Polyphemus after his eye was put out, v. 391. The great councils of a state, compared to anchors, i. 219. The constituent parts of an army, to those of the human body, ii. 197. Over cautious generals to timorous physicians, 257. The Spartan phalanx, to a fierce animal erecting his bristles, 292.

Concave mirrors, the vestal virgins recovered fire by them when theirs happened to be extinguished, i. 174.

Conception and delivery supposed to be assisted by being struck with thongs in the feast of the Lupercalia. See *Lupercalia*.

Concord, a temple built to her, i. 345. v. 35.

Conidas, tutor to Theseus, i. 48.

Conon takes an unfair advantage, with respect to the public, of Solon's friendship for him, i. 214.

Conon, the Athenian general, defeated by Lysander at Ægos Potamos, iii. 99. Defeats the Spartans near Cnidus, v. 334. Kills their admiral Pisander, iv. 18. Rebuilds the long walls of Athens with the Persian money, iv. 24.

Conopion burns the body of Phocion, iv. 318.

Conscience, terrors of conscience upon Marius, iii. 88. On Pausanias, 176.

Considius tells Cæsar, he is secure in the armor of old age, iv. 233.

Conspiracy against Cæsar, v. 280, 281. Of Catiline, iv. 266, 338. v. 81.

Consualia, a feast amongst the Romans, i. 94.

Consuls, when one of them was first chosen out of the plebeians, i. 247. *n.*

Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus pretended to find under ground, i. 91. Kept covered, except during the equestrian games, ib.

Copillus, chief of the Tectosagæ, taken prisoner by Sylla, iii. 124.

Coos, ii. 63.

Coponius, governor for the Romans in Carræ, iii. 323. Receives Crassus into the town after his defeat, ib.

Corcyne, Ariadne's nurse, i. 60.

* *Corcyra*, an island of considerable strength, i. 377. Pyrrhus gains it by marriage, iii. 9. The dispute between its inhabitants and the city of Corinth, determined by Themistocles, i. 291.

* *Corduka*, iv. 236.
Cordylio, iv. 327.
Core, daughter of Aidoneus king of the Moloſſians, i. 71.
* *Corſinium*, iv. 253.
* *Corinth*, its regard for liberty, ii. 119. Why called the *Fetters of Greece*, 374. v. 357. Colonized by Cæſar, iv. 272.
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man women are permitted to go in mourning for him, ib. The Volſcians quarrel with the Æqui, their friends and allies, about the choice of a general, 114. They fight a great battle with the Romans, in which Tullus falls, and they are reduced to the obedience of Rome, ib.

* *Corioli*, beſieged and taken by the Romans, ii. 83.

Cornelitree, one conſidered as ſacred, being ſuppoſed to grow from the ſtaff of Romulus's javelin, i. 101, 102.

Cornelia, daughter of Metellus Scipio, and widow of Publius Craſſus, married to Pompey, iv. 100. Her great accompliſhments, ib. Her ſad meeting with Pompey at Mitylene, 122. Charges Pompey's defeat on his connexions with her ill fortune, ib. Is an eye witneſs of his tragical death, 127.

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Cornelius, one of Sylla's officers, bribed by Cæſar, during the proſcriptions to let him eſcape, iv. 221.

Cornelius, Cneius choſen by Marcellus for his colleague, ii. 234.

Cornelius Cethegus, and Quintus Sulpicius, degraded from the prieſt's office for deficiency in point of ceremony and an ominous accident, ii. 234.

Cornelius Coſſus commands as a military tribune, at a time when there were not conſuls, and has the honor of offering up the ſpoils called *Opima*, i. 96.

Cornelius, Publius, i. 190.

Cornelius Balbus hinders Cæſar from riſing up to the ſenate, iv. 276.

Cornelius, Caius, a diviner at Padua, announces there the beginning and iſſue of the battle of Pharſalia, iv. 263.

Cornelius Dolabella, an admirer of Cleopatra, acquaints her with Auguſtus's deſign to remove her from the monument, v. 225.

Cornelius Scipio, appointed general of horſe by Camillus, when dictator, i. 306.

Cornelius Lentulus his generous offer to Paulus Æmilius, ii. 19.

Cornelius Merula, made conſul by Octavius in the room of Cinna, iii. 84.

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Cornelius Nepos, iii. 245.

Cornelius Laco, appointed captain of the prætorian bands, v. 399

Cornificius, Lucius, employed by Auguſtus to impeach Brutus, v. 291.

Cornificius, one of Cæſar's lieutenants, iv. 260, 267.

Cornutus, ſaved in the times of the proſcriptions by the fidelity of his ſlaves, iii. 87.

Corœbus, the architect, i. 361.

* *Coronea*, i. 368. iii. 120.

Corræbus, ſon of Demetrius, by Eurydice, v. 162.

Corræus, father of Stratonice, the wife of Antigonus, v. 118.

Corvinus Valerius, ſix times conſul, iii. 71.

Corynetes, or the club bearer, i. 50.

* *Cos*, isle of, i. 202. iii. 196.

Cosconius a man of prætorian dignity killed by Cæsar's soldiers in a mutiny, iv. 267.

Cosis, general of the Albanians, killed by Pompey, iv. 79.

* *Cossa* and Narnia, colonized by the Romans, ii. 365.

Cossinius, colleague of Varinus, his camp forced by Spartacus, and himself slain, iii. 298.

Cossus, Licinius, sent to consult the oracle at Delphi, i. 306.

Cothon, what, i. 132.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, opposes Marius's law with respect to voting, but in vain, iii. 46. Is consul with Lucullus, 198. Sent by the senate to guard the Propontis and Bythinia, 200. His ambition to fight Mithridates ends in being defeated both by sea and land, 201. Defeated in a sea fight by Sertorius, iii. 348.

Cotta and Titurius, cut off by Ambiorix in their quarters, iv. 244.

Cotta, Publius, what Cicero said to him, v. 92.

Cotta, Lucius, v. 93.

Cotylon, a name given to Varius, v. 176.

Cotys, king of Paphlagonia, joins Agesilaus against the Persians, iv. 11. Marries the daughter of Spithridates, ib.

Courage, a mild and unsuspicious quality, v. 339.

Cow with calf, a barbarous sacrifice, necessary for the widow who married before her time of mourning was expired, i. 177.

Cowardice, how punished at Sparta, iv. 33.

Crane, the name of a dance instituted by Theseus, i. 60.

Cranium, iv. 147.

* *Cranon*, city of, v. 65. 124.

Crassus, the father of Piso, v. 409.

Crassus, Marcus, his father had been honored with the censorship, and a triumph, iii. 289. He is brought up in a small house with two brothers, ib. Takes care of a sister in law and her children, ib. Temperate and chaste, yet accused of a criminal commerce with a vestal virgin, ib. That accusation a false one, ib. His principal vice covetousness, ib. He improves an estate of three hundred talents to seven thousand one hundred, ib. Makes great advantage of Sylla's proscriptions, and of the fires which happened in Rome, ib. and 290. Keeps a number of slaves who were builders, but builds only one house for himself, ib. Breeds up slaves for every service in life, in order for sale, ib. These bring him a greater revenue than his lands and silver mines, ib. His house is open to strangers, 291. He lends money to his friends without interest, but is strict in demanding it at the day, ib. His invitations lie chiefly amongst the people, ib. He cultivates the eloquence of the bar, defends every citizen that applies to him, and in all cases comes prepared, ib. Returns the salutation of every Roman by name, ib. His knowledge of history extensive, and he is not without a taste of Aristotle's philosophy; yet keeps the philosopher, who is his guide and companion, in a condition just above starving, ib. & 292. Cinna and Marius put the father and brother of Crassus to death, 292. Crassus flies into Spain, and takes refuge in a cave by the sea side, in the lands of Vibius Pacianus, ib. Vibius supports him there for a considerable time, 293. On the death of Cinna, he raises forces in Spain, 294. Passes from thence into Africa, to Metellus Pius, and afterwards into Italy,

where he ſerves under Sylla, ib. Sent by Sylla to levy troops amongſt the Marſi, ib. What Sylla ſaid to him on his aſking for a guard, ib. He executes that, and other commiſſions in an able manner, ib. The riſe of his competition with Pompey, ib. Suppoſed to have converted much of the plunder of Tudor to his own uſe, 295. Very ſerviceable to Sylla in the deciſive battle fought near Rome, ib. Makes the moſt unjuſt and rapacious uſe of Sylla's proſcriptions, ib. Sylla gives him up, ib. A flatterer, and very capable of being flattered; covetous, and hates covetous men, ib. Envies Pompey's rapid progreſs in glory, ib. By the pains he takes in the adminiſtration, and good offices to his fellowcitizens, acquires an intereſt not inferior to that of Pompey, ib. Becomes ſecurity for Cæſar in the ſum of eight hundred and thirty talents, 296. Sacrifices both his attachments and reſentments to his intereſt, ib. The gladiators' war breaks out, 297. Spartacus has the chief conduct of it, ib. The character of Spartacus, ib. By ſtratagem he eſcapes from a hill where he was beſieged, and defeats Clodius Glaber, the prætor, 298. Is joined by numbers of herdſmen and ſhepherds, ib. Defeats the lieutenants of Varinus, and Varinus himſelf, ib. Intends to croſs the Alps and ſettle in ſome private independency, but is prevented by his troops, 299. Makes his way in ſpite of the conſuls Gellius and Lentulus, ib. Beats Caſſius, who came againſt him with ten thouſand men, ib. Craſſus is ſent againſt him by the ſenate, ib. His lieutenant Mummius fights, contrary to orders, and is beaten by Spartacus, ib. He puniſhes that corps with decimation, 300. Spartacus retires through Lucania to the ſea, ib. Hires ſome Cilician pirates to tranſport him and his troops into Sicily, but they take his money and deceive him, ib. Intrenches himſelf in the peninſula of Rhegium, ib. Craſſus builds a wall acroſs the iſthmus, ib. Spartacus gets over it in a ſnowy and tempeſtuous night, ib. Craſſus repents of his having written to the ſenate for farther aſſiſtance, 301. Comes to an action with the enemy, in which he kills above twelve thouſand of them, ib. Sends two of his officers againſt Spartacus, who had retired towards the mountains of Petelia, ib. Thoſe officers are put to flight, ib. This advantage proves the ruin of Spartacus; for his troops inſiſt upon coming to a deciſive battle, ib. Craſſus being informed that Pompey was approaching, haſtens to meet the enemy, 302. A battle enſues, in which Spartacus, after great exertions of valor, is ſlain, ib. Pompey meets a number of the enemy who had eſcaped out of the field, and puts them to the ſword; after which he takes to himſelf the honor of finiſhing the war, ib. Craſſus has an ovation granted him, 303. Craſſus ſolicits Pompey's intereſt in his application for the conſulſhip, and obtains it, ib. They are appointed conſuls together, ib. They diſagree in every thing, ib. Nothing of note is performed, except Craſſus's conſecrating the tenths of his eſtate to Hercules, and his entertaining the people at ten thouſand tables, ib. They are reconciled by Aurelius, a Roman knight, who alleges a command for it from Jupiter, ib. Craſſus makes the firſt advances, ib. In his cenſorſhip attempts to make Egypt

tributary to the Romans, but is prevented by his colleague Catulus, 304. Suſpected of having ſome concern in the conſpiracy of Catiline, ib. That ſuſpicion probably groundleſs, ib. *n.* Craſſus is at enmity with Cicero, but at length reconciled to him, through the mediation of his ſon Publius, who was a great admirer of that eloquent man, ib. Cæſar comes to Rome to ſolicit the conſulſhip, and forms the famous triumvirate, 305. In order to the prolonging Cæſar's government of Gaul, Pompey and Craſſus were to be conſuls again, 306. They are interrogated in full ſenate, as to their intentions, and Craſſus anſwers with more moderation than Pompey, ib. Domitius is encouraged by Cato to oppoſe them in the election; but they carry it by violence, ib. Drive the oppoſite party out of the forum, while Cæſar is continued five years more in his government, and the Spains and Syria are decreed to Pompey and Craſſus, 307 Craſſus indulges a ſanguine and vain ambition of conqueſt, ib. The tribune Ateius threatens to oppoſe him in his deſigns againſt the Parthians, ib. He prevails with Pompey to conduct him out of Rome, ib. Ateius meets him at the gate, by virtue of his office commands him to ſtop, and utters the moſt horrid execrations againſt him, 308. Craſſus, taking his voyage in the winter, loſes a number of his ſhips, ib. Pays his reſpects to Deiotarus in Galatia, ib. Throws a bridge over the Euphrates with eaſe, ib. Reduces Zenodotia and all Meſopotamia, 309. Suffers himſelf to be ſaluted *Imperator*, for the taking of a town, ib. Garriſons the towns, and returns into Syria, to winter, ib. His ſon arrives with a thouſand horſe ſent by Cæſar, ib. His error in not ſtrengthening himſelf by the acquiſition of Babylon and Seleucia, ib. Behaves in Syria more like a trader than a general, ib. Calculates the revenues of the cities, and weighs the treaſures in the temple of Atargatis at Hierapolis, ib. Omen of his ruin, 310. What paſſed between him and the ambaſſadors of Orodes king of Parthia, ib. Alarming accounts are brought of the Parthian manner of fighting, and Caſſius and others deſire Craſſus to deliberate, 311. Artavaſdes, king of Armenia, arrives at the Roman camp, offers him large ſuccors, and adviſes him to march into Parthia by way of Armenia, ib. Craſſus rejects his advice, and the Armenian departs, ib. Other ill omens, ib. and 312. The forces with which he paſſed the Euphrates, 312. Caſſius adviſes him to ſecure his troops in ſome fortified town, till he had an account of the enemy which might be depended upon; or elſe to march along the river till he reached Selucia, ib. Ariamnes, an artful Arabian, draws Craſſus into an immenſe plain, 313. Surena marches againſt him while Orodes lays waſte Armenia, ib. Surena's opulence and great authority, 314. Ariamnes leads Craſſus into a vaſt ſea of ſand, ib. Artavaſdes, by his envoys, deſires Craſſus to go and drive Orodes out of Armenia firſt; or at leaſt to keep to the hills, where he might not be expoſed to the Parthian cavalry, ib. and 315. The infatuated Roman gives an anſwer full of reſentment, 315. Caſſius reproaches Ariamnes in private, with his perfidy, ib. The Arabian anſwers him in an artful manner, and ſoon after withdraws, with the conſent of

Craſſus, ib. Craſſus has intelligence of the approach of the Parthians, and is greatly diſconcerted, 316. The diſpoſition of his forces, ib. Comes to the river Baliſſus, and is deſired by many of his officers to paſs the night there, but he marches forward with precipitation, ib. Surena conceals his main force behind the advanced guard, ib. The horrid noiſe by which the Parthians excite their men to action, and inſpire the enemy with terror, 317. They attack the Romans on all ſides, and with their arrows drive the cavalry and light armed back upon the legions, ib. The arrows do great execution on the legions, which were drawn up in a cloſe ſquare, ib. Craſſus orders his ſon, with a ſelect party, to get up with the enemy, ib. They fly, and young Craſſus purſues with great ardor, ib. They face about, and make dreadful havoc of the Romans, 317. Publius fails in his attempt upon the heavy armed Parthian horſe, with his light armed Gauls, 320. Has an opportunity to retire, but ſcorns to leave ſo many brave men dying for his ſake, ib. Deſires his armor-bearer to deſpatch him, ib. The principal officers follow his example, ib. The Parthians bring the head of Publius, and ſhow it in an inſulting manner to his father, 321. The Romans are ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the ſight, ib. Craſſus behaves with uncommon magnanimity, ib. His ſpeech on that occaſion, 322. The Parthians make a great ſlaughter amongſt the remaining troops, ib. Craſſus gives himſelf up to deſpair, 323. The Romans decamp in the night, under the conduct of Octavius and Caſſius, ib. Ignatius calls at Carræ, and then makes the beſt of his way to Zeugma with three hundred horſe, ib. and 324. Coponius, governor of Carræ, goes to meet Craſſus, and conducts his army into the town, 324. The Parthians in the morning deſpatch the wounded Romans, and the ſtragglers, ib. Surena ſends perſons to Carræ, with inſidious propoſals of a peace, ib. but ſoon advances to beſiege the place, 325. The Romans reſolve upon flight, and Craſſus takes Andromachus, another traitor, for his guide, ib. Caſſius diſcovers the treachery of Andromachus, returns to Carræ, and from thence eſcapes into Syria, ib. At day light Craſſus regains the road, and gets poſſeſſion of a hill connected with the mountains of Sinnaca, 326. Surena has recourſe to art, and the Romans force Craſſus to treat, ib. and 327. He proteſts againſt that violence, 327. Surena tells him he muſt ſign the treaty on the banks of the Euphrates, 328. Craſſus is mounted upon a Parthian horſe, and the grooms drive him on, ib. The Romans make reſiſtance, and Craſſus is ſlain in the ſcuffle, by a Parthian named Pomaxæthres, ib. The number of Romans killed in this war, is twenty thouſand, and ten thouſand are made priſoners, ib. Surena ſends the head and hand of Craſſus to Orodes in Armenia, ib. He pretends, notwithſtanding, to bring Craſſus alive into Seleucia, 328. His farcical proceſſions, 329. His obſervations before the ſenate of Seleucia on the obſcene books found in the baggage of the Romans, ib. Orodes and Artavaſdes are reconciled, ib. The Bacchæ of Euripides acted before them, 330. A comical incident on

the presenting of Crassus's head, ib. Orodes is murdered by his son Phraates, 331.

Crassus, Publius, son of Marcus Crassus, goes into mourning on Cicero's banishment, iii. 304. Reconciles Cicero and his father, ib. His spirit and valor in the Parthian war, 319, 320. His behavior when surrounded, 320. Commands his armor bearer to kill him, ib. The Parthians cut off his head, put it on the point of a spear, and insultingly ask Crassus, who could be the father of so gallant a young man, 321.

Crassus, the application of Fabius Maximus to him, ii. 29.

Crastinus, or *Crassinus*, Caius, saluted by Cæsar in the morning of the battle of Pharsalia, iv. 117. Begins the action, 118. Falls, after prodigious efforts of valor, 118. See also, 261.

Craterus, his collection of Athenian decrees, iii. 185.

Craterus consecrates a hunting piece, representing Alexander fighting with a lion, at Delphi, iv. 182.

Craterus and Antipater, two of Alexander's successors, after having reduced Greece, pass into Asia, iii. 369. He is greatly beloved by the Macedonians, 370. He and Neoptolemus march against Eumenes, 371. Both killed in the ensuing action, 372, 373. Disputes which had happened long before between Craterus and Hephæstion, iv. 189. Account of his going from Asia into Greece, 307.

Crates, the philosopher, persuades Demetrius to raise the siege of Athens, v. 156.

Cratesiclea, mother of Cleomenes, iv. 402. Goes into Egypt in hopes of serving her country, 417. Her sorrow for her son's death, 431. Her intrepid behavior and death, ib.

Cratesipolis, wife of Alexander the son of Polyperchon, her amor with Demetrius, v. 124.

Cratinus, verses of his, i. 226, 348, 361. iii. 181.

Cratippus, the philosopher, does not exert himself in defence of providence against Pompey after his fall, iv. 123. A Peripatetic, v. 90. The favors Cicero did him, ib.

Crausis, the father of Philopœmen, ii. 342.

* *Cremona*, v. 421.

Creon, Demosthenes bids Archias act the part of Creon in the tragedy, v. 66.

* *Cretans*, their simple and temperate way of living, i. 134. From them Lycurgus drew his model, ib. Their deceit, iii. 110.

* *Crete*, the tribute the ancient Athenians paid to it, i. 54.

Creticus, the surname of the father of Mark Antony, v. 163.

* *Crimesus*, river, ii. 141.

Crispinus, colleague of Marcellus, ii. 263. Wounded by a party of Numidians, ib. Dies of his wounds, 264.

Crispinus, husband of Poppæa, v. 405.

Crispinus, an officer in Otho's army, v. 417.

Critias, son of Callæschrus, instrumental in recalling Alcibiades from exile, ii. 69. Afterwards one of the thirty tyrants, ib. *n.* Advises Lysander to procure the death of Alcibiades, 75.

Critolaides, one of the Spartan arbitrators between the Athenians and Megarensians, i. 208.

Crobylus the orator, says, war cannot be kept to any set diet, v. 55.

Crœsus, his conversation with Solon, i. 229, 230.

* *Crommyon*, a wild sow killed there by Theseus, i. 51.

Cronius, the same with the month Hecatombœon, i. 53

* *Crotonians*, part of the spoils taken at Arbela sent them by Alexander, iv. 176.

Crows stunned and struck down by the exclamations of the people, iv. 68. ii. 375.

* *Cruſtumenium*, i. 96.

Cryptia, or ambuscade of the Spartans, a cruel manner of destroying the Helots when thought too numerous, i. 154.

Cteſias, physician to Artaxerxes Mnemon, a fabulous writer, v. 316, 327.

Cteſibius, v. 45.

Cteſippus, the son of Chabrias v. 54. iv. 291.

* *Cteſium*, iii. 178.

Culleo advises Pompey to divorce Julia, and exchange Cæsar's friendship for that of the senate, iv 93.

* *Cuma* in Asia Minor, i. 293.

* *Cumæans*, iv. 377. and *n.*

* *Cunaxa*, battle of. See *Battle.*

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* *Cures*, the capital of the Sabines, i. 100. Thence the Romans called Quirites, ib.

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* *Cuſſæans*, the whole nation sacrificed to the *manes* of Hephæstion, iv. 215.

* *Cyanean* islands, iii. 184.

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* *Cyclades*, iii. 134.

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* *Cydnus*, its water extremely cold; Alexander's sickness the consequence of bathing in it, iv. 154.

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* *Cythera*, iſle of, iii. 257. iv. 34, 424.

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* *Firmians*, a company of brave men who attended Cato the Censor in his operations against Antiochus, ii. 319.

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* *Gabii*, Romulus and Remus ſent thither for education, i. 81.

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* *Galete*, Mount, iv. 315.

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* *Gyata*, v. 257.

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trary to the advice of Mithridates marches to relieve it, ib. Lucullus leaves Murena to continue the siege, and goes with a small army against Tigranes, 225. Tigranes's saying on the diminutive appearance of the Romans, ib. He imagines Lucullus is flying, on his making a motion to pass the river, ib. Somebody observes that that had been a black day to the Romans, and Lucullus says he will make it a white one, 226. He gains the advantage of the summit of a hill, and bears down upon the enemy, who fly without striking a stroke, 227. Tigranes rides off, one of the first, and gives his diadem to his son, ib. The diadem is afterwards taken, ib. The prodigious carnage of the enemy, ib. Mithridates meets Tigranes, and endeavors to console and encourage him, 228. Lucullus takes Tigranocerta, ib. Finds immense treasures there, and makes a proper use of them, ib. Recommends himself to the eastern nations by his justice and humanity, 229. Does great honor to the remains of Zarbienus, king of Gordyene, who had been put to death by Tigranes, ib. Receives ambassadors from Parthia, 230. Finds the Parthians insincere, and meditates an expedition against them, ib. His troops prove refractory and mutinous, ib. He ascends Mount Taurus, and marches against Artaxata, the capital of Tigranes, 231. Defeats Tigranes in another pitched battle, 232. His army refuses to follow him to Artaxata, 233. He crosses Mount Taurus again, goes against Nisibus and takes it, ib. His good fortune forsakes him, partly through his own fault, ib. Murmurings against him at Rome, and practices for appointing another general, 234. His brother in law Clodius excites the Fimbrians against him, ib. His troops refuse to march for some time, but on news that Fabius was beaten by Mithridates, they put themselves in motion, 235. Triarius hastens to fight before the arrival of Lucullus and is defeated, ib. Mithridates, expecting to be joined by Tigranes, avoids an action with Lucullus, 236. Lucullus proposes once more to march against Tigranes, but his mutinous troops show their empty purses, ib. All that they will agree to is, to keep the field, and to fight if they should happen to be attacked, ib. Pompey succeeds him in the command, 237. Their common friends bring them to an interview, ib. They meet upon polite terms at first, but part greater enemies than ever, 237. The circumstance of the laurels which the lictors of Lucullus gave to those of Pompey, ib. Pompey allows Lucullus to take no more than sixteen hundred men home with him, to attend his triumph, ib. With difficulty he obtains his triumph, through the interest of the patricians, 238. The triumph described, ib. and 239. He divorces Clodia for her infamous life, and is not more fortunate in marrying Servilia, Cato's sister, 239. Soon quits the affairs of state, and retires to luxurious indulgences, ib. His villas, gardens, fish ponds, purple robes, furniture for his house, and provisions for his table, 240, 241. He entertains the Grecian literati in his house 242. Cicero and Pompey sup with him, and only allow him to say to his servants, "We sup in the Apollo," 242. He collects books at an immense expense, and his libraries are open to all the

world, ib. The Greeks in particular have his countenance, and he often confers with them on matters of learning, ib. He gives the preference to the old academy, 244. Occasionally attends both the senate and the forum; only quitting his pretensions to the lead, ib. Pompey's party suborn a person to accuse Lucullus of a design against Pompey's life, ib. Lucullus's intellects fail, and his brother has the care of his estate during the last year of his life, 245. The people insist on burying him in the Campus Martius, but his brother begs leave to have it done in the Tusculan estate, ib.

Lucullus, Marcus, his brother Lucius's particular attention to him, iii. 194. Appointed ædile along with his brother, ib. Acts as one of Sylla's lieutenants, and gains a considerable victory, 153, 154. Accused by Memmius for some of his acts when quæstor, but acquitted, 238.

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Lucumo, his intrigue with Arron's or Aruns's wife, i. 315, 316. Rather a title than a name, 316. *n.*

Lupercalia, a feast of purification, i. 103. A dog then sacrificed, 104.

Luperci run about naked and beat the women with thongs, to cure them of barrenness, i. 104. iv. 276.

* *Lusitania*, iv. 231. v. 406.

* *Lusitanians* send ambassadors to Sertorius, iii. 347.

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Luxury flies from Sparta on the introduction of iron money, i. 132. Increases amazingly at Rome in a short period, iii. 76.

Lybis, the father of Lysander, iv. 385.

* *Lycæum*, iv. 402.

* *Lycaonia*, iii. 376. v. 208.

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* *Lycia*, the actions of Brutus in that country, v. 294, 295, 296.

Lycimnius, his tomb in Argos, iii. 41.

Lycomedes the Athenian, the first who takes a Persian ship in the battle of Salamis, i. 283.

Lycomedes, king of Scyros, receives Theseus when banished from Athens, i. 74. But afterwards pushes him from a rock, and kills him, ib. iii. 178.

Lycon the player, inserts a verse in his part, by which he begs ten talents of Alexander, and that prince gives them, iv. 168.

Lycon of Syracuse, an accomplice in the murder of Dion, v. 270.

Lycophron, brother of Thebe, assists her in killing her husband, Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, ii. 229.

Lycophron the Corinthian general, killed in battle by Nicias, iii. 257.

Lycortas, the father of Polybius, chosen general by the Achæans, revenges the death of Philopœmen, ii. 362.

Lycurgidæ, days observed in memory of Lycurgus, i. 159.

Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, the times in which he flourished, i. 120, 121. His genealogy, ib. He succeeds his brother Polydectes in the Spartan throne, but relinquishes it when it appears that his brother's widow is pregnant, 122. Preserves the child and keeps the administration, only as his guardian, 123. To get clear of unjust suspicions, travels into foreign countries, till his nephew Charilaus should be grown up,

ib. Visits Crete, and treasures up some of the Cretan laws, ib. Persuades Thales, the lyric poet, to go and settle at Sparta, 124. Gets a copy of Homer's poems in Ionia, ib. and 125. Selects one of the usages of Egypt, 125. Said by one historian to have visited the Gymnosophists, ib. Returns, to Sparta at the request of his countymen, and resolves to alter the whole frame of the constitution, ib. Gains the sanction of the Delphic oracle, 126. Prepares the principal citizens, and enters the market place with thirty persons well armed, ib. Charilaus flies to the temple of Minerva, but soon makes his appearance again, and joins in the undertaking, ib. Lycurgus institutes a senate consisting of twentyeight persons, who were to preserve a just equilibrium between the kings and the people, 127. The ephori, when instituted, ib. A full account of those magistrates, ib. *n.* Lycurgus makes an equal division of lands, 130. Banishes gold and silver, and introduces heavy iron money, 133. This regulation eradicates luxury; but makes their mechanics excel in the necessary arts, 132. He obliges all the citizens to eat at public tables, ib. Loses one of his eyes in an insurrection, 133. A description of these public repasts, which were schools not only of temperance, but of education, 134, 135. He chooses not to commit the principles of his polity to writing, but to interweave them with the education of youth, ib. Commands them to have plain and simple dwellings, 136. Not to fight often with the same enemy, ib. His regulations concerning the virgins, 137. He fixes a mark of infamy upon old bachelors, 138. The Spartan marriages how conducted, ib. All jealousy removed, and adulteries prevented by the husband's occasionally consenting to the communication of his wife's favors, 139. No weakly children reared at Sparta, 140. The nurses excellent, 141. The education of the boys undertaken by the public, when they reached the age of seven years, ib. The whole an exercise of obedience, ib. Their attention to literature very small, 142. They are principally taught to be valiant and hardy, ib. Encouraged in carrying things off by surprise, but punished if discovered, 143. Irens and Mellirens, what, 142. Their spare diet contributes to make them tall, 143. Extraordinary instance of fortitude in a boy, ib. They are accustomed from their childhood to think, 144. If a favorite boy offends, the person who had taken him into his protection is punished, ib. They are taught to be concise in their language, and to excel in sharp repartee, ib. Instances of that kind, 144, 145, 146. Their reverence for old age, 138, 146. The Spartan poetry and music, 146, 147. The king sacrifices to the muses before a battle, ib. Their discipline less severe in war than in peace, 148. A saying of Lycurgus concerning a large head of hair, ib. Other regulations when they had taken the field, 149. Lycurgus assists Iphitus in regulating the Olympic games, and orders a general armistice during those games, ib. The discipline of the Lacedæmonians continues, after they arrive at years of maturity; and the whole city, in point of good order, is like one great camp, ib. The citizens exercise no mechanic arts; and the Helots till the ground for them, 150. Lawsuits are banished with money, ib. Lycurgus encourages face-

houſneſs, as a ſeaſoning of their hard exerciſe and diet, 151. Inſtructs them to live, not for themſelves, but for their country, ib. The method which he orders, of chooſing a new ſenator, in caſe of a vacancy, ib. and 152. His regulations with reſpect to burials and mourning, 152, 153. He permits only ſome particular perſons amongſt the Spartans to travel; and ſuffers few ſtrangers to viſit Sparta, 153. What the cryptia, or ambuſcade, was, 154. The Spartans treat the Helots with the greateſt cruelty, ib. and 155. Lycurgus provides for the perpetuity of his laws, by making the people ſwear to obſerve them till his return from Delphi, 155. With the ſame view voluntarily puts a period to his life, 156. His eſtabliſhment, and the glory of Sparta, continue for the ſpace of five hundred years, ib. In the reign of Agis the ſon of Archidamus, money finds its way into Sparta, and with money comes corruption, ib. Eulogium of the Spartans, 158. and of Lycurgus, 159. Leaves a ſon named Antiorus, who dies without iſſue, ib. A feaſt called Lycurgidæ, is obſerved in memory of him at Sparta, ib.

Lycurgus, head of the Pediæi, i. 231.

Lycurgus the orator, iv. 291.

Lycurgus, the conditions on which he propoſes to deliver up Byzantium to Alcibiades, ii. 67.

* *Lycus*, river, iii. 209. v. 157. ii. 148, 367.

* *Lydia*, i. 49, 77. iii. 374. v. 156, 317.

Lydian March, one of the Spartan feſtivals concludes with it, ii. 292.

Lygdamis, iii. 54.

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Lynceus wrote a deſcription of the entertainment which Lamia provided for Demetrius, v. 138.

Lyra, iv. 275.

Lyſander of Alopece, i. 300.

Lyſander, his ſtatue, or that of Braſidas, in the oratory of the Acanthians at Delphi, iii. 90. Ariſtoclitus, the father of Lyſander, not of the royal line, but deſcended from the Heraclidæ by another family, 91. Lyſander conforms freely to the Spartan diſcipline, ib. Has a firm heart, above the charms of any pleaſure, except that of glory, ib. Pays too much attention to the great when his own intereſt is concerned, ib. Does not love money, yet fills Sparta with it, and with the love of it too, ib. The Athenians, after their defeat in Sicily, become once more equal to the Lacedæmonians at ſea, 92. Lyſander is pitched upon to act againſt them, ib. He proves a great benefactor to the city of Epheſus, ib. Goes to Sardis to acquaint Cyrus with the treachery of Tiſſaphernes, who, contrary to the king's orders, favored Alcibiades and the Athenians, ib. Ingratiates himſelf greatly with Cyrus, who gives him ten thouſand pieces of gold, 93. Increaſes the ſeamen's pay, and, by that means, almoſt empties the enemy's ſhips, ib. Afraid to engage with Alcibiades, ib. Beats Antiochus, to whom Alcibiades had imprudently left the command of the fleet during his abſence, ib. Erects a trophy, ib. Lays the foundation of ariſtocratical government in the cities of Aſia, 94. Greatly lamented by the principal perſons in thoſe parts, when he leaves them, ib. Diſtreſſes his ſucceſſor Callicratidas, 95. Callicratidas, who was a brave, but not a courtly man, fails in his application to Cyrus for money; and ſoon af-

er is killed in the ſea fight at Arginuſæ, ib. The command is reſtored to Lyſander, who was a man of as much art and duplicity as Callicratidas was of openneſs and integrity, 96. An inſtance of his duplicity, and cruelty too, with reſpect to the inhabitants of Miletus, ib. Cyrus gives him large ſums, and promiſes him a great fleet at his return from Media, 97. Lyſander pillages Ægina and Salamis, ib. Viſits the coaſt of Attica, where Agis was with his land forces, ib. Takes Lampſachus, ib. The Athenian fleet, conſiſting of an hundred and twenty ſhips lies at Ægos Potamos, ib. Lyſander forms over againſt them for ſeven days together, 98. Watches his opportunity when the Athenians ſhould abate of their care, ib. Alcibiades, goes to the Athenian commanders, and gives them counſel, which they treat with contempt, ib. Lyſander falls upon the Athenian fleet, when the men were gone aſhore to divert themſelves, and takes or deſtroys the whole, except the ſacred galley called Paralus, and eight ſhips, with which Conon eſcapes to Evagoras king of Cyprus, 99. This finiſhes the Peloponneſian war, ib. Story of a great ſtone falling from heaven, 100, 101. Lyſander viſits the maritime towns of Aſia, and every where ſets up an oligarchy compoſed of his own friends and creatures, 101, 102. He expels the Samians and Seſtians, 102. Reſtores the Æginetæ, Melians, and Scionæans to their poſſeſſions, 103. Athens is greatly diſtreſſed by famine, and Lyſander obliges it to ſurrender at diſcretion, ib. The Athenians are obliged to pull down the fortifications of the Piræus and the long walls, to recal their exiles, and to keep ſuch a number of ſhips as the Lacedæmonians are pleaſed to allow them, ib. Lyſander finds a pretence to change their form of government, 104. Burns all their ſhips except twelve, and pulls down their walls, with every inſtance of feſtivity, ib. Sets up the thirty tyrants, ib. Puts a garriſon in the citadel, ib. Lyſander ſends the treaſures he had taken to Athens, by Gylippus, who opens the bottoms of the bags, and takes out large ſums, 105. In what manner that fraud was diſcovered, ib. Sciraphidas propoſes to exclude all gold and ſilver money from Sparta, ib. Lyſander has intereſt enough to get it retained as the public treaſure, 106. This proves a moſt pernicious meaſure for his country, ib. He erects his own ſtatue, and thoſe of his officers, in braſs, at Delphi, and dedicates two golden ſtars to Caſtor and Pollux, ib. He likewiſe places there the galley made of gold and ivory, which Cyrus had preſented him with, 107. Has altars erected to him, and hymns ſung, ib. His favors to the poets who flattered him, ib. Flattery renders him extremely arrogant and cruel, 108. Inſtance of his cruelty, ib. On the complaint of Pharnabazus againſt him, the ephori ſend the ſcytale, and recal him, 109. Pharnabazus outwits him and makes him his own accuſer, ib. Lyſander pretends an obligation to viſit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, 110. Returns upon hearing that the oligarchies were going to be diſſolved, ib. Is appointed general again, 111. Is prevented from taking Athens again, by the jealouſy of Pauſanias, ib. The Athenians ſoon revolt; and that circumſtance redeems the reputation of Lyſander, ib. Several ſayings of his, ib. On the

demiſe of Agis, he finds means to get Ageſilaus appointed king, notwithſtanding the pretenſions of Leotychidas, and the lameneſs of Ageſilaus, ib. and 112. Adviſes Ageſilaus to carry the war into Aſia, and goes with him as one of his counſellors, 112, 113. The king finds that Lyſander is treated with ſuperior diſtinction, and humbles him more than he ought to have done ſuch a friend, 113. Lyſander comes to an explanation with Ageſilaus, and has the lieutenancy of the Helleſpont given him, 114. He draws off Spithridates from the Perſian intereſt, ib. He returns to Sparta, and forms a deſign to open a way to the throne to all the citizens at Sparta, or, at leaſt, to all the Heraclidæ, 115. Hopes, if he cannot effect this, to have the beſt pretenſions himſelf, ib. Gets Cleon of Halicarnaſſus to compoſe him an oration ſuitable to the occaſion, ib. Endeavors to ſupport his ſcheme with divine ſanctions, ib. The prieſts of Ammon accuſe him, but the Spartans regard them not, ib. Avails himſelf of a pretended ſon of Apollo, 116. Gives it out that there were certain oracles at Delphi, which none but a ſon of Apollo was to open, ib. The whole ſcheme miſcarries through the cowardice of one of the agents; but is not detected till after the death of Lyſander, ib. Charged with engaging his country in the Bœotian war, ib. and 117. He is ſent againſt the Thebans with one army, and Pauſanias with another, 118. He takes Orchomenus and Lebadia, ib. Sends letters to Pauſanias that he will meet him at Haliartus, ib. The Thebans intercept the meſſenger, and march in the night to Haliartus, ib. They order a party to wheel about, and take Lyſander in the rear, ib. Another party ſallies out with the Haliartians, and kills Lyſander, 119. After this, his army is put to the rout, ib. Pauſanias marches to Haliartus, and recovers Lyſander's body by treaty, ib. It is buried in the territories of the Panopæans, ib. An ancient oracle fulfilled by Lyſander's being killed near the river Hoplites, 120. Lyſander's poverty, which was diſcovered after his death, proves an advantage to his character, 121. Amongſt his papers, after his death, is found that political one, which diſcovered his deſign to make the crown elective, ib. Ageſilaus is inclined to publiſh it, but is reſtrained by Lacratidas, ib. The Spartans fine the perſons who flew off from their engagement to his daughters, ib.

Lyſander, ſon of Lybis, iv. 385. Choſen one of the ephori through the intereſt of Agis, 387. Propoſes a decree for the cancelling of debts, ib. Accuſes king Leonidas, 390. Is proſecuted by the ephori for his decree relating to debts, ib. Deceived by the artful Ageſilaus, 391.

Lyſandridas the Megalopolitan, his advice to Cleomenes, iv. 419.

Lyſiadas of Megalopolis, ſets himſelf up tyrant there, in hopes of finding ſuperior happineſs in power, v. 369. Is diſappointed, and quits the ſovereignty, ib. Joins his city to the Achæan league, ib. iv. 403. Is choſen general of that league, and declares war againſt the Spartans, v. 369. Quarrels with Aratus, and loſes his intereſt, ib. Forms a ſcheme to have all the honor of bringing Ariſtomachus, tyrant of Argos, into the league, but is diſappointed, 373. Aratus neglects to ſupport him with

the infantry, and he is killed by Cleomenes, 375. iv. 403.

Lysicles, a man in a low sphere of life, by the instructions of Aspasia, becomes one of the principal and most polite men in Athens, i. 372.

Lysidice, daughter of Pelops, and mother of Alcmena, i. 50.

Lysimachus, father of Aristides, ii. 269.

Lysimachus, son of Aristides, experiences the bounty of the Athenians, ii. 304

Lysimachus grandson of Aristides, turns interpreter of dreams for his bread, ii. 304.

Lysimachus, king, forges a letter to Pyrrhus, as from Ptolemy, iii. 7. Ravages Upper Macedonia, 11. Divides the kingdom of Macedonia with Pyrrhus, 13. Marches against him as far as Edessa, upon which Pyrrhus retires, and loses his share of Macedonia, 14. Says to Onesicritus the historian, who read to him an account of the Amazon's visit to Alexander, "Where was I at that time," iv. 188. Suspected by his allies on account of his great power, v. 143. Taken prisoner by Dromichætes, 150.

Lysimachus, the Acarnanian, preceptor to Alexander, iv. 138. Desires to go with his master against the Arabians on Antilibanus, by which Alexander runs no small risk of his life, 161.

Lysippus, the Achæan general, ii. 353.

Lysippus, Alexander suffers no other artist to make his statue, iv. 136. Represents in figures of brass, Alexander killing a lion, 183.

M.

MACARIA, daughter of Hercules, ii. 214.

* *Macedonia*, subdued by the Romans in the time of Perseus, ii. 182.

Macedonians, great lovers of their kings, ii. 178.

Macedonicus, a name given to Metellus, iii. 43.

Machanidas, the Lacedæmonian tyrant, killed in battle by Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Machares, son of Mithridates, sends Lucullus a crown of gold, and desires to be admitted into the friendship and alliance of the Romans, iii. 221.

Machœriones, the posterity of Anticrates, so called, iv. 38.

Mæcenas, the favorite of Augustus, v. 115.

Mælius, Spurius, stabbed by Servilius Ahala for aspiring to the monarchy, v. 272.

Mæotis, Palus, iii. 54. iv. 186.

Magacus, brother to Pharnabazus, ii. 76.

Magas, brother to Ptolemy king of Egypt, his life saved by Cleomenes, iv. 427.

Magi, the Persian, iv. 136. v. 318.

* *Magnesia*, a city given Themistocles by the king of Persia, to supply him with bread, i. 297.

Magnesian citizen, Antony gives his house to a cook for dressing one supper, v. 180.

* *Magnesians*, ii. 375, 380.

Mago, the Carthaginian admiral, joins Icetes in his attempt upon Syracuse, ii. 134 Miscarries, and returns to Africa, 137.

Maia, i. 187.

Maimactærion, ii. 297.

Malchus, king of Arabia, sends forces to the assistance of Antony, v. 208.

Malcites and Diogiton, sent by the Thebans into Thessaly to revenge the death of Pelopidas, ii. 229.

* *Malea*, promontory of, iv. 387. v. 353.

Maliac Bay, i. 367.

* *Malli*, Alexander's danger in the attack of their city, iv. 198, 206.

Mallius, or *Manlius* Lucius, an assistant to Cato the elder in attempting the heights near Thermopylæ, ii. 319.

Mamerci pretend to be descendants of Mamercus the son of Numa, i. 189.

Mamercus, tyrant of Catana, forms an alliance with Timoleon, ii. 129. Envies his achievments, and enters into league with the Carthaginians, 145. Is beaten by Timoleon, and flies to Hippo tyrant of Messana, 140. Surrenders to Timoleon, and is sent to Syracuse, where, upon his trial for breach of faith and other crimes, he attempts to kill himself, but is prevented and put to a severer death, 148, 149.

* *Mamertines*, a warlike people, inhabitants of Messana, iii. 27.

Mamurius Veturius makes eleven brazen shields, in resemblance of that which Numa pretended to have fallen from heaven. See *Veturius*.

Mancinus, Caius, the consul, is beaten by the Numantines, and makes a peace, for which he is disgraced and imprisoned, and the peace annulled, v. 4, 5, 6.

* *Mandonium*, iv. 383.

Mandricidas, the Spartan, tells Pyrrhus, "If he is a god, he will do them no injustice; if a man, there will be found as good a one as he," iii. 33.

Mandroclidas, the son of Ecphanes, assists Agis in his schemes for restoring the Spartan constitution to its original purity, iv. 385. Called to account for it by the ephori, 390.

Manilius expelled the senate by Cato, ii. 323.

Manilius the tribune, his law in favor of Pompey, iv. 72. Accused of having robbed the public, and defended by Cicero, v. 77.

Manius Acilius Glabrio, sent against Antiochus, whom he defeats at Thermopylæ, ii. 320, 380.

Manius Aquilius, iii. 56.

Manius Curius Dentatus triumphs thrice, ii. 307. Cato the elder often visits his little farm, ib. He defeats Pyrrhus, ib. His answer to the Samnite ambassadors who offered him gold, ib.

Manlius, Titus, the temple of Janus shut in his consulship, i. 188.

Manlius, with Sylla's veterans, engaged in Catiline's conspiracy, v. 81.

Manlius, Torquatus, causes his own son to be beheaded for fighting without orders, though he gained the victory, ii. 12.

Manlius saves the capitol, i. 328. Put to death for aspiring to the supreme power in Rome, 338.

Manlius, the tribune, opposes Flaminius in his solicitation for the consulship, ii. 365.

Manlius defeated by the Ambrones, iii. 61.

Manlius, Lucius, defeated by Sertorius's lieutenant, iii. 349.

Manlius, Lucius. See *Manlius*.

Manlius conspires against Sertorius, iii. 363.

Manlius, his application to Tiberius, v. 10.

* *Mantinea*, ii. 342, 352. Taken by Aratus, iv. 402. Its name changed to Antigonia, v. 383. Battle of Mantinea, ii. 47, 352.

* *Marathon*, battle of, ii. 275.

Marathonian bull conquered by Theseus, i. 54.

Marathus, to fulfil an oracle, offers himself up at the head of the army, i. 72.

Marcellinus and Domitius demand of Pompey, whether he will ſtand for the conſulſhip or not, iii. 306. iv. 96.

Marcellus, brother in law to Cæſar Octavianus, v. 108.

Marcellus, Marcus, goes with Craſſus to Cicero's houſe at midnight, with letters relating to Catiline's conſpiracy, v. 81.

Marcellus the tribune, ſon of the conqueror of Syracuſe, ii. 263.

Marcellus, ſon of Caius, his mother Octavia dedicates a library, and Auguſtus a theatre, to his memory, ii. 265.

Marcellus, the conſul, attended by the ſenate, commands Pompey to prepare for the defence of his country, iv. 104. Oppoſes Cæſar's demands, and marches out to the army, 105.

Marcellus, the quæſtor, iv. 334. Colleague with Cato, ib.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius, the original of his family, ii. 230. Whence the ſurname of Marcellus, ib. His great ſkill in war, particularly in ſingle combat, 231. He reſcues his brother Otacilius, ib. Appointed ædile and augur, ib. Some time after the firſt Punic war, Rome is engaged in a war with the Gauls, ib. They are defeated by Flaminius, 232. Flaminius and his colleague being depoſed, Marcellus is appointed conſul, and takes Cneius Cornelius for his colleague, 234. The Romans beſiege Acerræ, ib. Viridomarus, king of the Geſatæ, lays waſte the country about the Po, ib. Marcellus comes up with him near Claſtidium, 235. A battle enſues, in which Marcellus, with numbers greatly inferior, defeats the enemy, and kills their king Viridomarus, ib. Conſecrates the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, 236. Is honored with a triumph, ib. The Gauls obtain reaſonable conditions of peace, ib. The Romans make an offering to Apollo on this occaſion, and ſend a preſent to Hiero king of Syracuſe, 237. Hannibal enters Italy, and Marcellus is ſent with a fleet to Sicily, ib. After the great blow at Cannæ, Marcellus ſends fifteen hundred men to aſſiſt in the defence of Rome, 238. Is ordered to head the remainder of the Roman army, which had retired to Canuſium, ib. The Romans wiſely join the boldneſs of Marcellus with the caution of Fabius Maximus, ib. What Hannibal ſaid of them, ib. Marcellus marches to the relief of Naples and Nola, ib. Recovers Bandius to the Roman intereſt, 239. Hannibal marches againſt Nola, in confidence of aſſiſtance from the inhabitants; but Marcellus is prepared, and the Romans ſally out upon the enemy at three different gates, ib. The Carthaginians are defeated for the firſt time, 240. Marcellus is called to the conſulate, but lays it down, upon the omens being declared inauſpicious, ib. Attacks Hannibal, when he had ſent out large detachments for plunder, and defeats him again, 241. Three hundred of Hannibal's cavalry come over to him, ib. On the death of Hieronymus, the Carthaginians aſſert their claim to Sicily again, and Marcellus, now conſul the third time, is ſent into that iſland, 242. With much difficulty he procures leave from the ſenate to employ the fugitives from Cannæ, ib. Hippocrates the Syracuſan general, hoping, by means of the Carthaginians, to ſet himſelf up tyrant, attacks the Romans in the diſtrict of Leontium, 243. Marcellus takes Leontium, ib. Hippocrates, by repreſenting Marcellus as a ſanguinary man, gains

admiſſion into Syracuſe, and bids defiance to Marcellus, ib. Marcellus attacks it both by ſea and land, ib. Prepares a prodigious machine upon eight gallies faſtened together, ib. Archimedes deſpiſes his preparations, ib The great deſtruction which the philoſopher's engines made amongſt the Roman ſhips, 245. Marcellus's great machine, called Sambuca, is broken in pieces, 246. Archimedes has ſcorpions and other engines, to act at a leſs diſtance, ib. Marcellus calls him the mathematical Briareus, ib. During the ſiege of Syracuſe, Marcellus takes Megara in Sicily, 248. Attacks Hippocrates at Acrillæ, and kills eight thouſand of his men, ib. In the conferences held with the Syracuſans about the ranſom of Damippus, Marcellus takes notice of a tower which might be gained, ib. In the night of Diana's feſtival, he gets into the city, and forcibly enters the Hexapylum, 249. The ſubſequent operations, ib. *n.* His officers compliment him on his taking the city, but he weeps at the thought of what it was to ſuffer, ib. He is much afflicted at the unhappy fate of Archimedes, 251. His mercy to the people of Enguium, 252. He is called home to carry on the war againſt Hannibal, 253. Carries with him the moſt valuable of the ſtatues and paintings from Syracuſe, ib. Is ſatisfied on this occaſion with an ovation, 254. Accuſed by the Syracuſans before the ſenate, but honorably acquitted, 256. Continues his protection to them notwithſtanding, and their liberty and laws by his means are confirmed to them, 257. Marches againſt Hannibal, and acts with more vigor than the officers before him, ib. Recovers the beſt towns of the Samnites, and makes three thouſand of Hannibal's men priſoners, ib. Cneius Fulvius, the proconſul, with eleven tribunes, and great part of his army, is ſlain in Apulia, ib. Marcellus revenges his death, 257. Hannibal lays many ſnares for him, but he eſcapes them, 258. Called home to declare Quintus Fulvius dictator; his colleague having refuſed to nominate him, ib. Watches the motions of Hannibal, while Fabius Maximus beſieges Tarentum, ib. A battle is fought at Canuſium, in which Marcellus is beaten, 259. He renews the charge the next day, and amply redeems the Roman honor, 260. Marcellus retires to Sinueſſa, for the refreſhment of his wounded ſoldiers, ib. Hannibal ravages the country, ib. Bibulus accuſes Marcellus of neglect of duty, 261. He is honorably acquitted, and choſen conſul a fifth time, ib. Allays a dangerous commotion in Tuſcany, ib. Does not ſucceed in his deſire to dedicate his temple to *Honor* and *Virtue*, ib. Several prodigies happen, 262. He is extremely deſirous to fight a deciſive battle with Hannibal, ib. Fixes his camp between Bantia and Venuſia, ib. Hannibal cuts in pieces ſome troops that were marching againſt the weſtern Locrians, ib. Hannibal takes advantage of a hill that lay between the two camps, to form a ſtratagem, 262, 263. Marcellus goes with a few horſe to reconnoitre the hill, in order to encamp upon it, ib. His colleague Criſpinus, and his ſon Marcellus, attend him, 263. Hannibal's ambuſh riſes out of the woody hollows, kills Marcellus and mortally wounds Criſpinus, ib. and 264. Young Marcellus is carried off wounded, 264. and Criſpinus,

who dies of his wounds some time after, ib. Hannibal, after having taken Marcellus's signet, gives the body a magnificent funeral, and sends the ashes in a silver urn to his son, ib. Marcellus's public donations, 265. The inscription on the pedestal of his statue in the temple of Minerva at Lindus, ib. His posterity continues in great splendor down to Marcellus the nephew and son in law of Augustus, ib.

Marcia, daughter of Philip, and wife to Cato the philosopher, iv. 340. He lets Hortensius have her, and takes her again when a rich widow, 341, 363.

Marcius, or *Martius*, Numa's kinsman, persuades him to accept the crown which the Romans offered him, i. 167. Starves himself to death, 190.

Marcius, son of Marcius, marries Pompilia the daughter of Numa, i. 190. Is the father of Ancus Marcius, ib. Publius and Quintus Marcius supply Rome with water, ii. 77.

Marcius, Caius Marcius. See *Coriolanus*.

Marcius Philippus, ii. 192.

Marcius, employed by Catiline to kill Cicero, v. 82.

* *Marcius*, Mount, i. 334.

Marcus Crassus. See *Crassus*.

Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, declared chief of the senate by Paulus Æmilius, ii. 192.

See all the other MARCI *under their family names.*

Mardian conducts the Romans out of Parthia, v. 193. *et seq.*

Mardion, the eunuch, v. 207.

Mardonius, Xerxes's general, Pausanias acts as commander in chief against him, ii. 289. and Aristides at the head of the Athenians, ib. He is killed in the battle of Platæa, 293.

Mares, the graves of those of Cimon near his own, ii. 311.

Margian steel, iii. 317.

Margites, why Demosthenes called Alexander by that name, v. 60. *n.*

Marica, a comedy of Eupolis so called, iii. 255.

Marician grove, dedicated to the nymph Marica, iii. 82.

Marius, Caius, had no third name, iii. 43. His statue at Ravenna, 44. Stern in his countenance, and untractable in his disposition, ib. The disadvantage of his having no knowledge of the Greek literature, ib. His parents obscure and indigent people, 45. His father's name the same with his, and his mother's Fulcinia, ib. Born at a village in the territory of Arpinum, ib. Makes his first campaign under Scipio at the siege of Numantia, ib. Scipio foretells that he would one day be a great general, ib. When tribune of the people, he proposes a law which lessened the authority of the patricians in matters of judicature, and carries it against the consul, 46. Opposes the plebeians with respect to a distribution of corn, ib. Applies for the office of ædile, and loses it, ib. Is accused of bribery in his application for the prætorship, and gains it with great difficulty, 47. Goes proprætor to the farther Spain, and clears it of robbers, ib. Marries Julia, of the family of the Cæsars, 48. Instance of his fortitude in bearing an operation in surgery, ib. Metellus takes him as one of his lieutenants, in the war against Jugurtha, ib. He practises against Metellus, and takes every method to recommend himself to the common soldiers, ib. and 49. Prevails upon Metellus to pass sentence of death on his

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ing towards him, and with much difficulty gets on board a veſſel, ib. The mariners, after having refuſed to ſurrender him to the horſemen, ſet him aſhore near the mouth of the river Liris, and there deſert him, 80. He applies to a cottager to hide him, ib. On the noiſe of perſons ſent by Geminius to ſearch for him, he leaves the cave where he was lurking, and plunges into one of the marſhes, 81. He is diſcovered, and carried to Minturnæ, ib. The magiſtrates place him at the houſe of Fannia, who had an inveterate averſion to him, ib. She forgets her reſentment, and entertains Marius in the beſt manner, ib. He is encouraged by an omen, ib. The magiſtrates of Minturnæ paſs ſentence of of death upon him, 82. The executioner, who was either a Gaul or a Cimbrian, trembles at the voice of Marius, and at a light which darted from his eyes, ib. The ſoldier reports this to the people, and they reſolve to conduct him wherever he pleaſed, ib. They lead him even through the Marcian grove, ib. He goes on board a veſſel provided by one Belæus, ib. Finds his ſon in law Granius in the iſle of Ænaria, ib. Touches at Sicily, from whence he eſcapes with difficulty, 83. Is informed in the iſland of Meninx, that his ſon Marius had eſcaped to Africa, and was gone to implore ſuccor of Hiempſal, 83. Lands in Africa, and receives a meſſage from the prætor Sextilius, commanding him to depart, ib. His noble anſwer, ib. The king of Numidia detains young Marius at his court; but a love adventure ſets him free, and he returns to his father, ib. The omen of two ſcorpions fighting puts Marius upon eſcaping to a neighboring iſland, and ſoon after he ſees a party of Numidian horſe in purſuit of him, 84. He is informed of the quarrel between the conſuls Cinna and Octavius, ib. Octavius having expelled Cinna, and appointed another conſul in his room; Cinna collects forces, and maintains the war againſt them, ib. Marius ſails, to join him, with only a thouſand men, ib. He arrives at Telemon, a port of Tuſcany, and proclaims liberty to the ſlaves, ib. Collects a conſiderable force, and fills forty ſhips, ib. Makes Cinna an offer of his aſſiſtance, which is accepted, ib. Cinna declares him proconſul, and ſends him the faſces, which he rejects, ib. He cuts off the enemy's convoys at ſea, and makes himſelf maſter of the maritime towns, 85. Oſtia is betrayed to him, ib. The conſul Octavius is ſlain, ib. He enters Rome, after having demurred, under pretence of being an exile, 86. Marius ſelects a guard from the ſlaves, and calls them his Bardiæans, ib. Theſe put all to death, whoſe ſalutation Marius does not return, ib. Account of the dreadful maſſacres, 87. Cornutus eſcapes through the fidelity of his ſlaves, ib. Mark Antony the orator is diſcovered in his retreat, and ſlain, 88. Lutatius Catulus, formerly the colleague of Marius, in deſpair puts an end to his life, ib. The Bardiæans are cut off by Cinna and Sertorius, ib. News is brought that Sylla had put an end to the Mithridatic war, and was returning to Rome, ib. This gives a ſhort reſpite to the miſeries of Rome, ib. Marius is elected conſul the ſeventh time, and the very day he enters on his office, orders Sextus Lucinus to be thrown down the Tarpeian rock, ib. Finds his faculties fail, ib. Has recourſe

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* *Marsi*, Sylla persuades them to declare for the Romans, iii. 124.

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Melians, inhabitants of Melos, one of the Cyclades, Alcibiades the chief cauſe of the ſlaughter amongſt them; yet he thinks he does the iſland great honor by cohabiting with one of its women, ii. 49. Lyſander reeſtabliſhes them, iii. 103.

* *Melita*, an Athenian borough, i. 207. iv. 301.

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* *Mellaria*, iii. 348.

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Memmius, Caius, accuſes the two Luculli, iii. 238. iv. 343.

Memmius, Pompey's ſiſter's huſband; Pompey, after he had reduced Sicily for Sylla, left him governor there, iv. 53.

Memmius, Pompey's lieutenant, killed in battle by Sertorius, iii. 358.

Memnon, the moſt able of Darius's generals, iv. 153. His death, ib. He was huſband of Barſine, 157.

* *Memphis*, one of the wonders of Egypt, iii. 195.

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Menander, an officer ſent by Mithridates to intercept one of Lucullus's convoys, iii. 212.

Menander, joined in commiſſion with Nicias, iii. 277. His fatal ambition to fight, ib.

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Menas, ſea officer under Sextus Pompeius, propoſes to him a method to make the world his own, v. 186.

* *Mende*, caſtle of, iii. 336.

* *Mendes*, in Egypt, the prince of it ſolicits the favor of Ageſilaus, iv. 42.

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* *Menelaus's* haven in Africa. Ageſilaus dies there, iv. 44.

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Meneſtheus ſtirs up the Athenians againſt Theſeus, and takes the reins of government, i. 71, 74.

Meneſtheus the orator, iv. 291.

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* *Meninx*, an iſland at which Marius touches in his flight to Africa, iii. 83.

Menippus has a principal command under Pericles, i. 362.

Menippus the Carian, a rhetorician visited by Cicero, v. 72.

Menœceus, son of Creon, devotes himself to death for his country, ii. 214. *n.*

Menon, Phidias's scholar accuses him, and Phidias dies in prison, i. 380.

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Mercedinus, or *Mercedonius*, the Roman intercalary month so called, i. 186. iv. 274.

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* *Mesopotamia.* See the life of *Crassus.*

Messala, father of Valeria the wife of Sylla, iii. 162.

Messala Corvinus, a friend of Cassius and Brutus, fights in the right wing of their army at Philippi, v. 302. His generous answer to Augustus, 311.

Messala, consul with Domitius, iv. 99.

* *Messana* or *Messena*, in Sicily, ii. 136. iii. 27. iv. 419. v. 271.

* *Messapians*, iii. 15. iv. 383.

* *Messene* in Peloponnesus, the fertility of the lands about it, i. 129. iv. 37. Reestablished by Epaminondas, iv. 37. Freed from the tyrant Nabis by Philopœmen, ii. 354.

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Metellus, or, as Plutarch calls him, *Metilius Cimber*, gives the signal for the attack upon Cæsar in the senatehouse, iv. 281.

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Meton the aſtrologer, to prevent his ſon's going upon the Sicilian expedition, burns his own houſe, ii. 51. iii. 268.

Meton, the Tarentine, feigns himſelf drunk, to excite the attention of the Tarentines, when he wanted to diſſuade them from calling in Pyrrhus, iii. 14, 15.

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* *Milan* taken by the Romans, ii. 236. What paſſed between the people and Auguſtus Cæſar, v. 315.

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* *Molossians*, iii. 1. *et seq.*

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* *Molus*, river, iii. 145.

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* *Morius*, river, iii. 142.

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* *Munda*, a city in Spain, iv. 271. Battle near its walls between Cæsar and the sons of Pompey, ib.

Mundus, the name of the ditch drawn about the place where Rome was erected, i. 87.

* *Munychia*, Epimenides foretells that that fort would one day contribute to the miseries of Athens, i. 210. iv. 309. v. 123.

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* *Mycenæans*, a colony in Africa, iii. 346.

* *Mygdonia*, iii. 233.

* *Mylaſſa*, iv. 301.

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* *Myrrhinus*, a borough of Attica, v. 48. *n.*

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* *Myſia*, v. 418, 423.

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* *Mytilene*, iv. 86.

* *Myus*, a city given to Themiſtocles to ſupply him with meat, i. 297.

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* *NABATHÆAN Arabs*, Demetrius marches againſt them and brings off conſiderable booty, v. 122.

Nabis, tyrant of Lacedæmon, ſurpriſes Meſſene, ii. 353, 354. But flies on the approach of Philopœmen, 354. At war with the Romans and Achæans, 355. Slain by the Ætolians, 357.

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* *Naples*, ii. 238.

* *Narnia*, ii. 365.

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* *Nauplia*, iii. 38.

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* *Naxos*, i. 59. The victory

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* *Neapolis*, part of Syracuſe, ii. 249.

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Nearchus the Cretan, uſes his intereſt with Antigonus to ſave Eumenes, but fails in the attempt, iii. 387.

Nearchus baniſhed Macedonia by Philip, but afterwards recalled by Alexander, iv. 143. Alexander's admiral, iii. 366. iv. 209. Gives Alexander an account of his voyage, 211.

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* *Nemea*, i. 368. v. 349.

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Neochorus of Haliartus kills Lyſander, iii. 120.

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Neoptolemus, ſon of Achilles, ſettles in Epirus, and leaves a long ſucceſſion of kings, iii. 1.

Neoptolemus, raiſed to the throne by the Moloſſians when they revolted from Pyrrhus, iii. 2. Pyrrhus returns, and aſſociates him in the government, 5. He agrees, or it is pretended that he agrees, to the poiſoning of Pyrrhus, ib. Is killed by Pyrrhus, 6.

Neoptolemus, one of Mithridates's officers, beaten by Lucullus at ſea, iii. 197.

Neoptolemus, captain of Alexander's life guard, after the death of that prince, endeavors to leſſen the reputation of Eumenes, iii. 365. Is defeated and killed by Eumenes, 373.

Neoptolemus, father of Olympias, iv. 134.

Neptune, worſhipped by the Trœzenians as their tutelar deity, i. 49. His temple in Calauria, iv. 66. His titles of *Aſphalius*, i. 76. *Gaicochus*, ib. The *Equeſtrian*, 91. His temple at Sparta, iv. 393. Theſeus reputed to be his ſon, i. 49.

Nero, in him Antony's offſpring gain the imperial power, for he was the fifth in deſcent from Antony, v. 228. Proclaims liberty to Greece, at Corinth, ii. 378. His great enormities, v. 400. He kills his mother, and almoſt ruins the Roman empire, ib. His rage upon being informed that Galba was declared emperor, 393. His death, 395.

* *Nervii*, the moſt warlike of the Belgæ, defeated by Cæſar, iv. 240.

Neuters, in time of ſedition, infamous by Solon's law, i. 220.

Nicæa, widow of Alexander of Corinth, is married to Demetrius, and Antigonus gets the citadel of Corinth from her, v. 358.

Nicagoras of Trœzene, makes a decree very favorable to the wives and children of the Athenians, who retired thither upon the invaſion of Xerxes, i. 277.

Nicagoras the Meſſenian, a ſecret enemy to Cleomenes, iv. 428.

Nicanor, ſent to receive Eumenes, who was delivered up by the Argyraſpides, iii. 385.

Nicanor, the commiſſion of Menyllus in Munychia given

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Nicarchus, great grandfather to Plutarch, v. 214.

* *Nice* in Bithynia, i. 66.

Niceratus, father of Nicias, iii. 252. ii. 44.

Niceratus, the poet, the conteſt between him and Antimachus, which ſhould write the beſt poem in praiſe of Lyſander, iii. 107.

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Nicias, ſon of Niceratus, iii. 252. Younger than Pericles, yet often his colleague in the wars, ib. The nobility hope he will prove a barrier againſt the inſolence of Cleon, ib. He is equally favored by the people, 253. Naturally timid and cold hearted, ib. Applies his wealth to the purpoſes of popularity, particularly in public exhibitions, ib. Enfranchiſes a ſlave who had appeared with applauſe in the character of Bacchus, ib. His regulations with reſpect to the chorus that was ſent to the iſle of Delos in honor of Apollo, 254. He conſecrates a palm tree of braſs, and a piece of ground to Apollo, ib. Is pious to a degree of ſuperſtition, ib. Has ſilver mines in the borough of Laurium, 255. Gives money not only to thoſe who deſerved his bounty, but to ſuch as might be able to do him harm, ib. Goes ſeldom into company, and pretends to be forever intent upon the buſineſs of the ſtate, 256. His retainer Hiero holds out theſe pretences to the people, ib. His life is in fact a life of great fear and care, ib. When he takes the command, makes it his buſineſs to proceed upon a ſure plan, 257. He takes Cythera, an iſland well ſituated for annoying Laconia, ib. Recovers many places in Thrace, ib. Makes himſelf maſter of the iſle of Minoa, and the port of Niſæa, ib. Defeats the Megarenſians and Corinthians, ib. Chooſes to loſe his trophy, rather than leave two of his men unburied, 258. Takes the fortreſs of Thyræ, ib. The affair of Pylos and the iſle of Sphacteria is drawn out to a conſiderable length, ib. Cleon, the enemy of Nicias, who had prevented a peace with the Lacedæmonians, now raiſes a clamor againſt him about the buſineſs of Pylos, 259. Nicias declares he will freely give up to him the command, ib. Cleon promiſes to finiſh the expedition in twenty days, and performs his promiſe, ib. and 260. Nicias is no ſooner clear of Cleon, than Alcibiades begins to oppoſe him in the adminiſtration, 261. Nevertheleſs, he effectuates a peace with the Lacedæmonians, ib. Alcibiades endeavors to embroil the two powers again, 263. Draws the Lacedæmonian ambaſſadors from Nicias by falſe promiſes, and makes them appear to prevaricate, ib. Nicias deſires to be ſent to Sparta, to adjuſt the matters in diſpute, but does not ſucceed in that commiſſion, 264. The Athenians enter into alliance with the Argives, Mantineans, and Eleans, ib. Alcibiades is appointed general, and the war breaks out afreſh, ib. The quarrel riſes ſo high between Nicias and Alcibiades, that the people propoſe to baniſh one of them by the oſtraciſm, 265. Nicias and Alcibiades join intereſts, and turn the oſtraciſm upon Hyperbolus, ib. The Ægeſteans and Leontines deſire the Athenians to undertake the Sicilian expedition, 266. Nicias oppoſes it, but is overruled by the arts of Alcibiades,

ib. The ſanguine and vain hopes of the Athenians, ib. Though Nicias is appointed general along with Alcibiades and Lamachus, he ſtill proteſts againſt the war, ib. Demoſtratus procures a decree that the generals ſhall have diſcretionary powers, 267. The oracle of Jupiter Ammon is conſulted and gives an ambiguous anſwer, ib. All the Hermæ, except one, are mutilated, ib. Other ill omens, ib. and 268. The colleagues of Nicias are for proceeding immediately to action, but he oppoſes them both, 269. Alcibiades is ſoon called home to take his trial, ib. There is now an end of Nicias's delays, ib. The Athenians take a ſhip, in which were the Syracuſan regiſters, 270. In this the oracle of Ammon is ſuppoſed to have its accompliſhment, ib. Though Lamachus remains colleague to Nicias, Nicias has the chief authority, ib. He lays ſiege to the little town of Hybla, and does not take it, ib. Razes Hyccara, ib. Draws the Syracuſan forces to Catana by ſtratagem, and in the mean time ſeizes the port of Syracuſe, and encamps in an advantageous ſituation, 271. Attacks with ſome ſucceſs the Syracuſans on their return, ib. The Syracuſans chooſe three generals, inſtead of fifteen, and empower them to act at diſcretion, ib. and 272. Nicias prevents his troops from taking the temple of Jupiter Olympius, 272. Winters in Naxos, a city between Syracuſe and Catana, ib. The Syracuſans make another excurſion as far as Catana, ib. Nicias, who is as vigorous in executing, as he is ſlow in reſolving, returns to Syracuſe, gains the peninſula of Thapſos, and gets poſſeſſion of Epipolæ, ib. Beats not only the Syracuſan infantry but their cavalry, ib. Encloſes Syracuſe almoſt entirely with a wall, ib. Lamachus engages the Syracuſans during the ſickneſs of Nicias, and falls in the action, 273. Nicias ſaves his camp by ſetting fire to the machines before the intrenchments, ib. The cities declare for Nicias, and ſupply him with proviſions in great abundance, 274. The Syracuſans are thinking of a capitulation, when Gylippus arrives in Sicily, ib. He collects a conſiderable army, and comes to Syracuſe, ib. Offers Nicias a ſafe conduct, provided he will quit Sicily, 275. Is treated with ſcorn, ib. Defeated in the firſt engagement, ib. Beats the Athenians in the ſecond, by only altering the diſpoſition of his forces, ib. By a croſs wall cuts through theirs, ib. Gains an intereſt in other towns in Sicily, 276. Nicias falls into his old deſpondence, and applies to the Athenians, either for another army, or elſe to be recalled, ib. They ſend a reinforcement and money by Eurymedon, and reſolve to ſend Demoſthenes with a reſpectable fleet in the ſpring, ib. In the mean time Euthydemus and Menander are appointed colleagues to Nicias, ib. Nicias gains ſome advantage by ſea, ib. Gylippus takes the fort of Plemmyrium, in which were lodged the Athenian ſtores and money, ib. This alſo cuts off their convenience of convoys, ib. Menander and Euthydemus force Nicias to give battle at ſea, and he is beaten, 277. Demoſthenes arrives with a formidable fleet, ib. He, too, is ambitious to come immediately to a deciſive action, 278. Nicias repreſents to him the want the Syracuſans were in of money, and their being tired of Gylippus, but cannot prevail upon

him to wait, ib. Demosthenes attacks Epipolæ in the night, and has some advantage at first, but proceeds too far, and is entirely defeated, ib. and 279. Demosthenes gives his opinion for returning to Athens; but Nicias, afraid of impeachments there opposes it, 279, 280. Fresh forces coming in to the Syracusans, and sickness prevailing in the Athenian camp, Nicias agrees to return, 280. Loses his opportunity by his superstitious fears of an eclipse of the moon, ib. and 281. Intent upon his sacrifices, till he is surrounded both by sea and land, 281. His fleet is defeated, and Eurymedon slain, 282. The Athenians insist on his leading them off by land, but he resolves to risk another naval action, ib. Abandons his great camp and his walls, ib. The great sea fight described, ib. and 283. After the defeat of Nicias, Hermocrates, by a stratagem prevents him from retiring in the night, when he might have done it safely, 283, 284. The Athenians at last begin their march, with every circumstance of misery before them, 284. Nicias behaves on this occasion with spirit and propriety, ib. Through a march of eight days keeps his own division tolerably entire, 285. Demosthenes is surrounded at Polyzelium, and stabs himself, but the stroke does not prove mortal, ib. Nicias in vain offers conditions of peace, ib. Marches on to the river Asinarus, ib. A bloody scene in the river, ib. Nicias throws himself at the feet of Gylippus, who gives orders that the Athenians should have quarter; but those orders are slowly obeyed, ib. & 286. The Syracusans erect trophies, 286. March with their prisoners in a triumphant manner to Syracuse, ib. The Athenians are sent to the quarries, and their generals Nicias and Demosthenes suffer death, ib. & 287. Many die in the quarries, 287. Some are branded in their foreheads with the figure of a horse, ib. Some are released for their good behavior in servitude, and some for repeating a few of the verses of Euripides, 288. A poor barber is put to the torture for carrying the first news of this great disaster to the magistrates of Athens, ib.

Nicon, a slave that belonged to Craterus, iv. 184.

Nico, or *Nicon*, the name of an ass which Octavius met, and which he considers as a favorable omen, v. 211. The name of an elephant; his fidelity to Pyrrhus, iii. 40.

Nicocles kills Paseas, and sets himself up tyrant of Sicyon, v. 346. Expelled by Aratus, ii. 342. v. 350.

Nicocles, a friend of Phocion, iv. 300. Is condemned to die, 317.

Nicocreon, king of Salamis in Cyprus, one of the presidents in the theatrical entertainments of Alexander the Great, iv. 167.

Nicodemus, a Theban both blind and lame, Epaminondas's observation upon him, ii. 199.

Nicodemus, the Messenian, his excuse for changing sides, v. 52.

Nicogenes, entertains Themistocles at Ægæ in Æolia, i. 293. Gets him conveyed to the Persian court in a woman's carriage, 294.

Nicolaus, the philosopher, v. 312.

Nicomacha, daughter of Themistocles, i. 300.

Nichomachus, his paintings, though excellent, appeared to be wrought off with ease, ii. 150.

* *Nichomachus*, a Greek set-

tled at Carræ, attends young Craſſus in his Parthian expedition, iii. 320.

Nicomachus informs his brother Balinus of a conſpiracy againſt Alexander, iv. 191.

Nicomedes, the Athenian, i. 300.

Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, reconciled to Mithridates by Sylla, iii. 148, 150. Viſited by Cæſar, iv. 221.

* *Nicomedia*, iii. 207.

Niconides, the Theſſalian, an engineer in the ſervice of Mithridates, iii. 204.

* *Nicopolis*, city of, v. 209.

Nicopolis, the courtezan, leaves Sylla her heir, iii. 123.

Nicoſtrata, the ſame with Carmenta. See *Carmenta*.

Niger, a friend of Antony's, ſent to him by Octavia, v. 202.

Nigidius, Publius, a friend of Cicero, v. 86.

* *Nile*; water of the Nile, as well as of the Danube, kept in the treaſury of the kings of Perſia, iv. 178.

* *Niſæa*, iii. 11. iv. 298.

* *Niſibis*, a city in Mygdonia, by the Greeks called Antioch, taken by Lucullus, iii. 233.

* *Nola*, ii. 238. iii. 132.

* *Nomades*, Thracians ſo called, iii. 297.

* *Nomentum*, marſhes about it Cæſar intended to drain, iv. 274.

Nones of the Goats, *Nonæ Caprotinæ*, a feaſt kept by the Romans, in memory of Philotas and the other ſervant maids who impoſed upon the Latins, i. 113. 114, 335.

* *Nonacris*, rocks of, iv. 219.

Nonius, killed by Saturninus, his competitor for the tribuneſhip, iii. 71.

Nonius, nephew to Sylla, rejected in his application for the conſulate, iii. 134.

* *Nora*, caſtle of, iii. 376.

Norbanus, the conſul, and young Marius, defeated by Sylla, iii. 153.

Norbanus eſcapes with difficulty from Brutus, v. 299.

* *Noricum*, iii. 57.

* *Novocomum*, iv. 348.

Numa Pompilius, ſeveral Roman families trace their pedigree up to him, but not with ſufficient certainty, i. 160. Rather cotemporary with Pythagoras the Spartan, than with Pythagoras the Samian, ib. On the demiſe of Romulus, various debates enſue about the choice of a king, 161. It is agreed at laſt that the Romans ſhall chooſe one out of the body of the Sabine people, 163. The interregnum, how ſettled, 162. Numa is the perſon pitched upon, 163. He was a citizen of Cures, the ſon of Pomponius, and had married Tatia the daughter of Tatius, Romulus's colleague, ib. His character, ib. Believed to converſe with the goddeſs Egeria, 164. In his fortieth year, when invited to the throne, 166. His anſwer to the ambaſſadors on that occaſion, 167. His father and his friend Marcius prevail with him to accept the crown, 167, 168. Vettius the interrex receives him in the forum, and his election is confirmed, ib. He has happy preſages in the flight of birds, 169. Immediately diſmiſſes the guards that had been kept on foot by Romulus, ib. To the prieſts adds one for Romulus, ib. Moulds the people to a ſofter temper by the force of ſuperſtition, 170. Has juſt conceptions of the firſt cauſe of all things, 171. Allows no images, nor bloody ſacrifices, ib. Said to have a ſon named Mamercus, whom he gives the ſurname of Æmilius, 172. Inſtitutes the order of prieſts, called pontifices, and is himſelf pontifex maximus, 173. The office of the

pontifex maximus described, ib. The holy fire to be preserved by the vestal virgins, ib. In what manner lighted again, when it happened to be extinguished, 174. The number of the vestals, ib. Obliged to preserve their virginity for thirty years, ib. Their privileges, 175. Their punishments, ib. The ceremony of their being buried alive, when they broke their vow of chastity, ib. The temple of Vesta built in an orbicular form, 176. Numa teaches the Romans to look upon the touching of a dead body as no pollution, ib. Teaches them to venerate the goddess Libitina, ib. Fixes the time of mourning, ib. His regulations concerning widows, 177. He institutes the sacred orders of the Salii and Feciales, 167, 168. The Ancilia, what, 179. He builds a palace near the temple of Vesta, and spends most of his time in religious exercises, 180. Makes the people reverent and attentive, ib. Many of his precepts resemble those of Pythagoras, ib. He brings the people to believe the most improbable tales concerning his connection with the gods, 181, 182. Not only with Egeria, but with Picus, Faunus, and Jupiter himself, ib. The ridiculous charm for thunder and lighting, ib. He builds temples to *Fides*, or Faith, and to Terminus, 183. Draws the people to agriculture, as another great means of peace, 184. Distributes the citizens into companies, according to their arts and trades, ib. This effectually incorporates the Sabines with the Romans, ib. He corrects the severity of the law which empowered fathers to sell their children, 185. Attempts the reformation of the kalendar, ib. and 186. The temple of Janus shut for the space of fortythree years in the reign of Numa, 188. The happy influence of his example, 189. Various accounts of his wives and children, and nothing certain but that he had a wife named Tatia, and a daughter named Pompilia, ib. Pompilia has Ancus Marcius by the younger Marcius, 190. Numa goes off by a gentle decline, ib. Buried with great honor, and sincerely lamented by his subjects, ib. His books buried with him, and found some ages after; but the senate thinks proper to burn them, 191, 192. The misfortunes of the succeeding kings add lustre to his character, ib.

* *Numantia*, Scipio's expedition against it, iii. 45.

* *Numantines* beat the consul Mancinus, seize his camp, and take the Romans prisoners, v. 5. Out of respect to Tiberius Gracchus, they grant the consul terms of peace, and let the Romans go, ib. This peace annulled at Rome, 6.

Number eight, why sacred to Neptune, i. 76.

Number twentyeight, i. 127.

Number three, the perfection of it, ii. 6.

Numerius, a friend to Marius, provides him a ship for his escape to Africa, iii. 78.

Numerius, a partizan of Pompey's taken prisoner by Cæsar, and sent to Pompey with offers of peace, iv. 108.

Numidian cavalry, iv. 268.

* *Numistro*, ii. 257.

Numitor, his equity and prudence, i. 82. Ejected from the throne of Alba by his brother Amulius, 79. Restored by Romulus and Remus, 84.

Nundinæ, the Roman market-days, why so called, ii. 93.

Narſes, Spartan, in great eſteem, i. 141. The method they took with children, 140.

* *Narſia*, a city of the Sabines, iii. 338.

* *Nymphæa*, iii. 6.

* *Nymphæum*, a place near Apollonia, where are conſtant ſprings of fire, iii. 152.

Nymphs Sphragitides. See *Sphragitides.*

Nymphidia, natural daughter of Caliſtus, Cæſar's freedman, v. 397.

Nymphidius Sabinus promiſes the ſoldiers of the prætorian cohorts, and thoſe quartered in the provinces, much larger ſums than could ever be paid, for declaring Galba emperor, v. 391. Attempts to ſet up for himſelf, 395. The meaſures he purſues, 396, 397. His death, 401.

Nypſius, the Neapolitan, gets proviſions and money to pay the troops in the caſtle of Syracuſe for Dionyſius, v. 259. He is defeated by the Syracuſans, but they make an ill uſe of their victory, ib. Sallies out, and ſets fire to the city, 262. Driven back by Dion, 263.

* *Nyſa*, a city in India, beſieged by Alexander, iv. 201.

Nyſſa, ſiſter of Mithridates, releaſed by Lucullus, iii. 213.

O.

OAK; every Roman who ſaved the life of a fellow citizen, was preſented with an oaken crown, ii. 79. Sacred to Jupiter, ib.

Oak under which Alexander pitched his tent before the battle of Chæronea, ſhown in Plutarch's time, iv. 142.

Oarſes, ſaid to have been the original name of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 316.

Oath, the method of taking the great oath amongſt the Syracuſans, v. 270. The oath taken by the young Athenians in the temple of Agraulos, ii. 48. Red hot iron, by way of ſymbol, thrown into the ſea by Ariſtides, upon taking an oath, 301.

Oath between the kings of Epirus and their ſubjects, iii. 5.

Oath taken with reſpect to the judges at public exhibitions, iii. 179. By the conſuls, v. 89.

Oboli, iii. 106.

Ochus, Darius, would not viſit the kingdom of Perſia, though his native country, for fear of the expence in giving every woman a piece of money, iv. 211.

Ochus, one of the ſons of Artaxerxes Mnemon, v. 339. Finds means to get two of his brothers deſtroyed, ſucceeds to the crown and outdoes all his predeceſſors in cruelty, 343, 344.

Octavia, half ſiſter of Auguſtus, and widow of Caius Marcellus, is married to Antony, v. 185. Reconciles her brother and huſband, 189. Goes to Athens, and carries Antony conſiderable ſupplies, 202. Returns to Rome, 203. Is commanded by Antony to quit his houſe, which ſhe does with great reluctance, 205. Laments that ſhe ſhould be numbered amongſt the cauſes of the civil war, ib. Takes the reſt of Antony's children after his death, 227.

Octavius, Cneius, permits Perſeus to enjoy the protection of the temple in Samothrace, but guards againſt his eſcaping by ſea, ii. 180. Perſeus ſurrenders himſelf to him, ib.

Octavius, the conſul, drives Cinna out of Rome, iii. 84. Is a man of great probity, but adheres too ſcrupulouſly to the laws in time of civil war, and ſuperſtition has too much hold of him, 85. Declares he will

not make slaves free of that city, from which, in maintenance of the laws, he excludes Marius, ib. Too much attached to diviners, ib. Seized and put to death by order of Marius and Cinna, ib.

Octavius, governor of Cilicia, dies, and Lucullus applies for that province, iii. 199.

Octavius, lieutenant to Crassus, in vain endeavors to console him after his defeat in Parthia, iii. 323. Insists on accompanying Crassus to Surena, 327. Is killed in endeavoring to prevent the Parthians from carrying Crassus off, 328.

Octavius, Lucius sent by Pompey to supercede Metellus in Crete, iv. 72. Is treated by him with contempt, ib.

Octavius, Marcus, his message to Cato about the command at Utica, iv. 374.

Octavius, Caius, assumes the merit of being in the conspiracy against Cæsar, when he was not, and suffers for his vanity, iv. 282.

Octavius, Marcus, tribune with Tiberius Gracchus, v. 9. Tiberius depose him, 11.

Octavius, Marcus, and Marcus Justeis, command the centre of Antony's forces against Augustus, v. 211.

Octavius. See *Augustus*.

Odeum, or Music Theatre, built by Pericles, with many seats and rows of pillars, and a conical roof, in imitation of the king of Persia's pavilion, i. 361.

Odours, sweet ones, how produced, iv. 186.

Oeconomies, a constituent part of politics, iii. 290.

Oedipus, iii. 10.

Oenanthes, an infamous minister to young Ptolemy's pleasures, is also a minister of state, iv. 426.

Oeneis, tribe of, iii. 189.

* *Oeneadæ*, their territories ravaged by Pericles, i. 368. Forced to take refuge within their walls, ib.

* *Oeniadæ*, Alexander undertakes to revenge their cause against the Ætolians, iv. 192.

Oenopian, son of Theseus by Ariadne, i. 59.

Oenus. See *Cnacion*.

Ofella, Lucretius. See *Lucretius Ofella*.

Oil, the opinion of the ancient physicians, that it is salutary when applied outwardly, and pernicious if taken inwardly, ii. 339.

Oily springs, found on the banks of the Oxus, and the water of that river itself oily, iv. 199.

* *Olbians*, iii. 346.

Olbius, tutor to Nicogenes's children, breaks out into a prophetic verse, i. 293.

Old age much honored at Sparta, i. 138.

Oligarchy, at Samos, abolished by Pericles, i. 373. Alcibiades makes a feint of proposing one at Athens, ii. 61.

Olive, the sacred olive at Athens, i. 211. Bough of the sacred olive, bound with wool, and offered to Apollo. See *Eiresione*.

Olive, one spring called so, and another the *Palm*, ii. 211.

* *Olocrus*, Mount, ii. 174.

* *Ologuntum*, iv. 421.

Olthacus, prince of the Dardarians, pretends to desert from Mithridates to Lucullus, iii. 211. Attempts to kill Lucullus, but miscarries, 212.

* *Olympia*, oracle of, iv. 390.

Olympian Games. See *Games*. Several Olympic games before the common æra of Olympiads, i. 120. *n.*

Olympian Earth, i. 67.

Olympias, the fidelity of Eumenes to that princess, iii. 379. She invites him into Macedon, ib. Early initiated in the my-

fteries of Orpheus and Bacchus, and greatly addicted to enthuſiaſm and ſuperſtition, iv. 134. The night before the conſummation of her marriage with Philip, ſhe dreamed that a thunderbolt fell upon her womb, ib. Soon after, a ſerpent was obſerved to lie cloſe by her, ib. A ſaying of her's upon Alexander's pretending to be the ſon of Jupiter, 135. Jealous and implacable in her temper, 142. Her inhumanity to Cleopatra, Philip's other wife, 144. She adviſes Alexander not to be ſo profuſe to the objects of his bounty, 181. She and her daughter Cleopatra raiſe a party againſt Antipater, and divide the government during Alexander's abſence, 211.

Olympiodorus, an Athenian officer, behaves with great bravery in the battle of Platæa. See *Battle of Platæa.*

* *Olympus*, the height of that mountain, ii. 169.

* *Olympus*, a city of Pamphylia, ceremonies of Mithra, and other myſteries performed there, iv. 67.

Olympus, phyſician to Cleopatra, v. 223.

* *Olynthians*, v. 48.

Omens that happened to Romulus and Remus, i. 85. 86. To Themiſtocles, 281. To Antigonus, v. 140. To Camillus, i. 308. To Ageſilaus, iv. 6. To Alcibiades, ii. 51. 70. To Timoleon, 124, 125, 129, 141. To Paulus Æmilius, 163. To Marcellus, 254, 255. To Pyrrhus, iii. 35, 37. To Marius, 79, 81, 84. To Sylla, 152. To Mithridates, 134. To the Romans, i. 314. ii. 3. iii. 130. To Cimon, 191. To the Athenians, i. 283. ii. 51. iii. 267. v. 126. To Craſſus, iii. 309, 311, 312. To Alexander, iv. 148, 161, 164, 170, 173, 199, 215. To Cæſar, 260, 278, 279. To Galba, v. 410. To Tiberius Gracchus, 15. To Caius Gracchus, 28. To Dion and Dionyſius, 247, 251. To Mark Antony, 207, 208. To Pompey, iv. 74, 114. To Octavius, v. 211. To Otho, 419. To Cicero, 86, 98, 111. To Caſſius, 299, 300. To Brutus, 232. 289, 299, 308. To Aratus, 380. To Antony, 219. See *Prodigies.*

Omeſtes. See *Bacchus Omeſtes.*

Omiſus preſents Artaxerxes with a large pomegranate, and he accepts it with great civility, v. 319.

Omphale; Hercules gives himſelf up as a ſlave to her, in order to expiate his fault, or misfortune in killing Iphitus, i. 49.

Onarus, a prieſt of Bacchus, ſaid to have married Ariadne, after ſhe was deſerted by Theſeus, i. 59.

Onatius Aurelius relates his viſion, in conſequence of which, Pompey and Craſſus are reconciled. See *Caius Aurelius.*

Oneſicritus attends Alexander in his eaſtern expedition, iv. 208. Sent by Alexander to the Indian philoſophers, ib. Pilot to the fleet of which Nearchus was admiral, in the voyage round the ſouthern point of India, 209.

* *Onean* mountains, iv. 415.

Onomarchus commits ſacrilege at Delphi, and falls in the Sicilian wars, ii. 145.

Onomarchus, who had the cuſtody of Eumenes for Antigonus, his converſation with Eumenes concerning the fear of death, iii. 387.

Onomaſtus, one of Otho's freedmen, v. 410.

Opheltas, the king of that name and ſuch as he could in-

fluence, conducted by Peripoltas the diviner from Theſſaly into Bœotia, iii. 170.

Opheltas, prince of Cyrene, v. 127.

Opima Spolia, what, and by whom won, i. 95. ii. 337.

Opimius, Lucius, of the patrician party, loſes his election for conſul through the oppoſition of Caius Gracchus, v. 29. Is afterwards choſen, and endeavors to annul the acts of Caius, 30, 31. Upon the ruin and death of that tribune, builds a temple to Concord, 35. Uſes a dictatorial power in his conſulate, in condemning ſo many citizens of Rome unheard, ib. Is convicted of taking bribes of Jugurtha, and grows old in diſhonor, ib.

Oplacus, the Italian, fixes his aim on Pyrrhus in particular in an engagement, iii. 20.

Oppius, Caius, a friend of Cæſar, ſome account of his writings, iv. 52.

Optiletis. See *Minerva Optiletis*.

Optio, or centurion's deputy, v. 410.

Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, v. 73. Of *Apollo Tegyræ*, ii. 211. Of *Trophonius*, iii. 141. Of *Amphiaraus*, ii. 294. Of *Jupiter Ammon*, iii. 191. Of *Dodona*, i. 295.

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* *Pellene*, recovered from the Ætolians by Aratus, v. 370. Taken by Cleomenes, iv. 413.

Pelopidas, the ſon of Hippoclus, nobly deſcended, ii. 189. Makes a generous uſe of his wealth, ib. Cannot prevail on his friend Epaminondas to partake of his riches, and therefore partakes of his poverty, ib. Marries into a noble family, yet afterwards by his munificence leſſens his fortune, 199. Delights in the exerciſes of the palæſtra and the field, ib. The happy conſequences to the public from the perpetual friendſhip and harmony that ſubſiſted between him and Epaminondas, ib. Reſcued in battle by Epaminondas, 200. The Lacedæmonians became jealous of the Thebans their late allies, ib. The party in Thebes which was inclined to an oligarchy, betrays the Cadmæ to Phœbidas the Lacedæmonian, ib. The Spartans lay a fine upon Phœbidas, but keep the citadel notwithſtanding, 201. Put Iſmenias, one of the popular party in Thebes to death, and paſs ſentence of baniſhment on Pelopidas and others, ib. Epaminondas is diſregarded as a poor philoſopher, ib. Archias and Leontidas become tyrants in Thebes, ib. Leontidas ſends perſons to Athens, to aſſaſſinate the exiles, but only one of them falls, ib. The Athenians encourage the exiles, ib. Pelopidas prevails upon them to attempt the deliverance of their country, ib. They acquaint their friends in Thebes with their reſolution, 202. Charon offers his houſe for their reception, ib. Philidas, one of their party, finds means to get himſelf appointed ſecretary to the tyrants, ib. Epaminondas inſpires the youth with an ambition to throw off the Spartan yoke, ib. Twelve of the exiles, of whom Pelopidas was one, having left the reſt of their party at Thriaſium, ſet out in diſguiſe with dogs and hunting poles, ib. One of their friends is ſtaggered by the approaching danger, and the deſign near being diſconcerted, 203. They enter the city in different quarters, under favor of their diſguiſe and the ſnowy weather, and get ſafe to Charon's houſe, ib. The exiles and others make up the number of forty-eight, ib. Philidas had previouſly invited the tyrants to an entertainment at his houſe that evening, ib. A report is brought to Archias that the exiles were concealed in the city, and he ſends for Charon, 204. His intrepidity before Archias prevents his being ſuſpected, 205. Philidas drinks up the tyrants to a high pitch, and keeps up their expectation of ſome women he had promiſed, ib. A narrative is ſent to Archias, from Athens, of the whole affair, but he refuſes to read it,

and says, "Business tomorrow," ib. Charon and others enter the banqueting room disguised as women, and despatch Archias and Philip, 206. Pelopidas goes against Leontidas, who was at home in his own chamber, and despatches him with much difficulty, ib. Hypates shares the fate of Leontidas, 207. Epaminondas and Gorgidas join the deliverers of their country, with a considerable body of men, ib. The error of the Spartan officers in not sallying out immediately upon them from the citadel, ib. Pelopidas is elected by the people one of the governors of Bœotia, ib. Takes the Cadmea a little before succors arrived from Sparta, 208. This action of Pelopidas justly called sister to that of Thrasybulus, ib. The Athenians, alarmed at the arrival of a Spartan army on the borders of Bœotia, draw off from the Theban league, but Pelopidas finds means to embroil them with the Spartans again, 209. His agents persuade Sphodrias the Spartan to an attempt upon the Piræus, ib. He defeats the Spartans in several rencounters, 210. Circumstances which led to the battle of Tegyræ, 211. The battle, 212. The sacred band, first formed by Gorgidas, and improved by Pelopidas, 213. His answer to his wife, who desires him to take care of his person, ib. Marches with Epaminondas against Cleombrotus, 214. Story of the Leuctrides, daughters of Scedasus, whose *manes* were to be appeased by the sacrifice of a red haired virgin, ib. The battle of Leuctra, 215, 216. Pelopidas, then captain of the sacred band, has a considerable share in the honor of the victory, ib. Pelopidas and Epaminondas are appointed joint governors of Bœotia, and make very considerable progress in Peloponnesus, 216, 217. They venture to keep their commission beyond the expiration of the year, though the penalty was capital, 217. Lay waste Laconia with an army of seventy thousand men, ib. Drive the Spartans out of Messenia, and reestablish the ancient inhabitants, ib. In their return defeat the Athenians, ib. Are capitally tried for keeping the command beyond the time allowed by law, 218. Acquitted, ib. Meneclides forms a party against them, ib. Endeavors to put Charon upon a footing with them, ib. A heavy fine is laid upon that envious man, 219. The Thessalians apply to the Thebans for assistance against Alexander the tyrant of Pheræ, ib. Pelopidas takes the command of the succors, and recovers Larissa, ib. Endeavors to humanize the tyrant, but in vain, ib. The tyrant escapes out of his hands, ib. Pelopidas goes into Macedonia, as arbitrator between Alexander and Ptolemy, 220. Brings Philip and thirty other hostages to Thebes, ib. Philip proposes Epaminondas as his pattern in the art and conduct of war, ib. Ptolemy kills the king of Macedon, and assumes the sovereignty, ib. Pelopidas permits him to keep it on certain conditions, for the performance of which he gives his son Philoxenus as an hostage, 221. Besieges Pharsalus, ib. Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ, approaches it with his army, and Pelopidas is imprudent enough to go to him without guards, ib. The tyrant seizes him and Ismenias, and makes himself master of Pharsalus, ib. Thebe, the tyrant's wife, visits Pelopidas in the prison, 222. Epaminondas recovers him and Ismenias out of the tyrant's

hands, 223. Pelopidas goes ambaſſador to the Perſian court, and is highly honored by Artaxerxes, 224. Obtains all he deſires, ib. Accepts none of the king's preſents, ib. The tyrant of Pheræ extends his conqueſts and oppreſſions, 225. An eclipſe of the ſun happens, when Pelopidas is marching out againſt him, ib. He has the advantage in the battle, notwithſtanding his inferior numbers; but falls a ſacrifice to his reſentment againſt the tyrant, 226, 227. The ſorrow of the allies, as well as Thebans, for his death, 227. His funeral ſolemnized by the Theſſalians, 228. The Thebans ſend an army to revenge his death upon Alexander, 229. The tyrant is ſlain by his wife and her three brothers, 230.

Peloponneſian War, i. 377. Laſts twenty-ſeven years, iii. 262. *n.*

* *Peloponneſus*, iv. 411. i. 65. 71.

Pelops, after he was ſettled in Peloponneſus, formed alliances in his family with the neighboring princes, and became the moſt powerful king in thoſe parts, i. 46. Father of Pittheus and Lycidice, 50.

Pelops of Byzantium, Cicero expoſtulates with him by letter for not providing for his honorable reception there, v. 90.

* *Peluſium*, v. 165, 218.

Peneus, river, ii. 367.

Pentacoſiomedimni, an order of men in Athens according to the conſtitution of Solon, i. 217. ii. 269.

Pentathlum, what, v. 346. *n.*

* *Pentelé*, a borough of Attica, famed for its marble, i. 251.

* *Penteleum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

Pentheus, iii. 330. v. 413.

Peplum, or ſacred veil of Miſerva, i. 63. *n.*

* *Percote*, a city given Themiſtocles by the king of Perſia, to ſupply his wardrobe, i. 297.

Perdiccas, on the death of Hephæſtion, ſupplies his place, iii. 365. He eſtabliſhes Eumenes in Cappadocia, 368. Marches againſt Ptolemy, 369. Is killed in a mutiny in Egypt, 373. Had aſſiſted Roxana in taking off Statira and her ſiſter, iv. 219.

* *Pergamus*, iii. 134. The library there, v. 206.

Pergamenians, Brutus's letter to them, v. 273.

Periander entertains the wiſe men, i. 202.

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Peribœa, the mother of Ajax, married to Theſeus, i. 69.

Pericles, of the tribe of Acamantis, and the ward of Cholargia, i. 348. Son of Xanthippus and Agariſte, both illuſtrious perſonages, ib. His perſon deſcribed, ib. Rallied by the comic poets, on the largeneſs of his head, ib. Damon, under pretence of teaching him muſic, inſtructs him in politics, 349. He attends the lectures of Zeno the Elean, ib. Moſt indebted, for his ſublime oratory and great knowledge of nature, to Anaxagoras, 350. Cured by him of ſuperſtition 351. Patient under injuries, yet taxed with pride, ib. The ram with one horn, found in the grounds of Pericles, what interpretation was put upon it by Lampo and Anaxagoras, ib. Pericles reſembles Piſiſtratus in his perſon and manner, 352. Engages in the adminiſtration, and takes the popular party, becauſe Cimon was at the head of the nobility, 353. Lives extremely retired, for the ſake of preſerving his dignity, ib. Overthrows the power of the areopagus, by means of Ephialtes,

ib. Improves his eloquence by his philoſophy, and from the force of it gains the ſurname of Olympias, 354. Said to thunder and lighten, as he ſpoke, ib. Thucydides's obſervation on the eloquence of Pericles, ib. Several ſayings of Pericles, 355. He firſt endeavors to bring himſelf to ſome ſort of equality with Cimon, and for that purpoſe corrupts the people with the public money, ib. Cauſes Cimon to be baniſhed by the oſtraciſm, 356. Cimon, during his exile, attempts to join his countrymen in the battle of Tanagra againſt the Lacedæmonians, but is refuſed that favor, ib. Cimon is recalled, and Pericles and he take different departments in the ſtate, 357. Pericles is unjuſtly charged with the aſſaſſination of Ephialtes, ib. Upon the death of Cimon, the nobility ſet up Thucydides againſt Pericles, 358. Pericles indulges the people more and more, ib. He employs ſixty galleys for eight months every year, ib. His policy in ſending out colonies, 359. He removes the public treaſures of Greece from Delos, and takes them into his own cuſtody, ib. Conſtructs noble edifices at Athens, ib. and 360. Rebuilds the Parthenon, 361. Phidias is ſuperintendant of all the public edifices, ib. Builds the Odeum, or muſic theatre, ib. Begins the long walls, ib. A workman falls from the veſtibule of the citadel, and his life is deſpaired of, 362. A remedy for him is communicated to Pericles in a dream, ib. Phidias finiſhes the golden ſtatue of Minerva, and inſcribes his own name on the pedeſtal, ib. Pericles is accuſed of a variety of intrigues, ib. and 363. He offers the people to be at the whole charge of the public buildings himſelf, if they would ſuffer them to be inſcribed with his name inſtead of theirs, 263. He procures the the baniſhment of Thucydides, and becomes ſole maſter of Athens, 364. Treats the people with leſs ceremony; but is ſtrictly juſt, and does not add one drachma to his paternal eſtate, ib. and 365. Holds the reins for fifteen years after the baniſhment of Thucydides, and for forty years in all, 365. Attentive to his own finances, ib. A ſervant named Evangelus, is very uſeful to him in his private œconomy, ib. Is informed that Anaxagoras intends to ſtarve himſelf, and haſtens to diſſuade him, 366. Sends deputies to all the ſtates of Greece, to ſummon them to Athens to conſult about rebuilding the Grecian temples and the beſt meaſures for preſerving the peace of Greece, ib. and 367. The Lacedæmonians oppoſe the requiſition, and it comes to nothing, 367. The ſafety of his meaſures in war, ib. A ſaying of his thereupon, ib. Endeavors to diſſuade Tolmides from his expedition into Bœotia; but Tolmides neglects his advice, and falls there, 367, 368. Pericles's expedition to the Cherſoneſus, ib. That by ſea around Peloponneſus, ib. He ſails with a ſtrong fleet, and ſecures the Grecian cities in the neighborhood of the Euxine ſea, 369. Sends a colony of ſix hundred Athenians to Sinope, ib. Reſtrains the wild deſires of the Athenians, who were poſſeſſed with a paſſion for conquering Sicily and other countries, ib. Oppoſes the Lacedæmonians in the ſacred war, and puts the temple of Delphi in the hands of the Phocians again, 370. Inſcribes the Athenian privilege of conſulting the oracle firſt, on the ſide of the

brazen wolf, ib. The people of Eubœa and Megara revolt; and the Lacedæmonians, under their king Pliſtonax, invade Attica, ib. Pericles bribes Cleandrides the guardian of Pliſtonax to retire, ib. Puts down ten talents for a neceſſary uſe, and the Athenians allow it without examining the purpoſe, ib. The real uſe of thoſe ten talents, 371. He chaſtiſes the Eubœans, ib. Agrees upon a truce for thirty years with the Lacedæmonians, 371. Makes war upon the Samians, at the inſtigation of Aſpaſia, ib. Some account of that celebrated woman, ib. Though Pericles had two ſons by his wife, named Xanthippus and Paralus, they part by conſent, and he marries Aſpaſia, 372. Has a ſon by her, ib. His operations againſt the Samians, who are at laſt entirely reduced, 373, *et ſeq.* He celebrates the obſequies of his countrymen who had fallen in the Samian war, and pronounces their funeral oration at Athens, 276. Upon a rupture between the Corinthians and Corcyreans, he ſends Lacedæmonius the ſon of Cimon, with ten ſhips only, to the aſſiſtance of the latter, 377. Afterwards he ſends a larger fleet, ib. Complaints made at Sparta againſt the Athenians by the people of Corinth, Megara and Ægina, bring on the Peloponneſian war, ib. Anthemocritus the Athenian herald, is aſſaſſinated on his way to Lacedæmon, and all propoſitions of peace prove abortive 379 Phidias is accuſed by the party that oppoſed Pericles, of embezzling the gold, when he made the ſtatue of Minerva; but he had contrived it ſo that he could take off all the gold, and weigh it, 380. Phidias, however, is condemned, for putting his own figure and that of Pericles, on the ægis of Minerva, ib. Aſpaſia is accuſed of impiety, 381. The ſame accuſation is intended againſt Anaxagoras, and a charge of peculation againſt Pericles, ib. He begs Aſpaſia off, and conducts Anaxagoras out of Athens, ib. He haſtens on the war, ib. The Lacedæmonians deſire the Athenians to baniſh all execrable perſons; hoping that Pericles would be included in the number, 382. This attaches the Athenians to Pericles ſtill more, ib. He warns the Athenians of the enemy's deſigns to ſpare his lands, when they ravaged the reſt, ib. Archidamus invades Attica, and proceeds as far as Acharnæ; but Pericles keeps the Athenians cloſe in the city, ib. He divides the lands in Ægina amongſt the poor citizens of Athens, 383. He ravages the Peloponneſian coaſt with his fleets, and lays waſte the territories of Megara, 384. The plague breaks out at Athens, ib. He mans an hundred and fifty ſhips, ib. An eclipſe of the ſun happens, when he is about to ſet ſail, 385. He explains that phænomenon, ſo as to remove the ſuperſtitious fears of his men, ib. Lays ſiege to Epidaurus; but the ſickneſs amongſt his troops breaks his meaſures, ib. The Athenians deprive him of the command, and lay a fine upon him, ib. His eldeſt ſon Xanthippus behaves in a very undutiful manner, ib. He loſes that ſon, and ſeveral other perſons of his family, in the plague, 386. Retains his dignity of ſentiment till the death of his laſt legitimate ſon Paralus, ib. The Athenians, diſappointed in their other ſtateſmen, call Pericles again to the adminiſtration, ib. He repeals the law which he had

made againſt baſtards, having now himſelf only natural children left, 387. The rigor with which that law had been put in execution, ib. The ſmall number of Athenian citizens, after the excluſion of thoſe of the half blood, and the plague, ib. Pericles is permitted to enrol a natural ſon by his own name, ib. That ſon is put to death by the Athenians, after the ſea fight at Arginuſæ, ib. Pericles takes the plague, but has it in a lingering manner, 388. His friends when they think him inſenſible, and at the point of death, diſcourſe about his bed, ib. The remarkable obſervation that he made on that occaſion, ib. His character, 389. Much wanted in the adminiſtration, and regretted by the Athenians, ib.

Periclidas, ſent by the Spartans to Athens, to requeſt ſuccors againſt the Helots, iii. 188.

Perigune, the daughter of Sinnis, Theſeus has a ſon by her, named Melanippus, whoſe ſon Ioxus migrates into Aſia, i. 51. She afterwards, by conſent of Theſeus, is married to Deioneus the Oechalion, ib.

Perinthus, iv. 213, 297. v. 55.

Periphemus, a hero, to whom the oracle directs Solon to ſacrifice in Salamis, i. 206.

Periphetes, ſurnamed *Corynetus*, or the *Club bearer*, ſlain by Theſeus, in the territories of Epidaurus, i. 50.

Periphoretus, Artemon why ſo called, i. 375.

Peripoltus, the diviner, conducts king Opheltus into Bœotia, iii. 170.

Periſkulakiſmoi, i 104.

Peritas, Alexander's dog, that prince builds a city of the ſame name in memory of him, iv. 204.

Perithois, one of the wards of Athens, iii. 265. ii. 44.

Perpenna, joins Sertorius, iii. 352. Jealous of the glory of that general, and conſpires againſt him, 362. Kills Sertorius, in ſpite of the ſanction of hoſpitality, 364. Is taken priſoner, and put to death by Pompey, ib. and iv. 62.

* *Perrhæbians*, ii. 168, 374.

Perſæus, the philoſopher, commands in Acrocorinth for Antigonus, v. 358. Aratus takes that citadel from him, 362. A ſaying of his, 363.

* *Perſepolis*, Alexander enters that city, iv. 178. Burns the palace of Xerxes there, 180.

Perſeverance, the effects of it, iii. 353.

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Perſeus, king of Macedon, the ſon of Philip, goes to war with the Romans, ii. 161, 162. Said to be a ſuppoſititious child, and really the ſon of a ſempſtreſs, ib. Defeats ſome of the Roman generals, 162. Makes great preparations for future hoſtilities, ib. His ſordid avarice, 165, 166. And timidity, 172. He is encouraged by his officers to venture upon a deciſive action, 170. Said by ſome to have withdrawn to Pydna, as ſoon as the battle began, 173. Defeated by the Romans, 175. His ſubſequent behavior, 177. Octavius ſpares the ſanctuary of the Cabiri, in which he had taken refuge, 180. Surrenders himſelf to Octavius, ib. Behaves meanly on being introduced to Paulus Æmilius, 181. Led in triumph, 188. Put to a cruel death, 191. Is the laſt of the kings of Macedon, v. 163.

* *Perſians*, their wars with the Greeks under Darius, ii. 275. Under Xerxes, i. 282. *et. ſeq.* With the Lacedæmonians

in the time of Ageſilaus, v. 333. *et ſeq.* With Alexander the Great, iv. 156. *et paſſim.* The entrance into their country difficult, 178. Their jealouſy of their women, i. 293.

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* *Petelia*, ii. 262.

* *Petelian* hills, iii. 301.

Peteus, i. 71.

Petilius, the prætor, adviſes the ſenate to burn the books of Numa, which were found about four hundred years after his death, and treated of religion and philoſophy, i. 191.

Petinus, one of the evil miniſters of Nero, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Petitius, a Roman, receives Pompey into his ſhip, in conſequence of a dream he had upon his voyage, iv. 121.

* *Petra*, in Arabia, iv. 85.

* *Petra*, near Mount Olympus, ii. 168.

* *Petrochus*, iii. 143.

Petronius, one of Craſſus's officers in the Parthian expedition, his great fidelity to his general, iii. 327, 328.

Petronius Turpilianus, a perſon of conſular dignity, put to death by Galba, v. 401.

Peuceſtas joins Eumenes, iii. 380. Endeavors to gain the principal authority in the army. 381. Is ſurpriſed at the news of Antigonus's approach, 383. The cavalry defeated, and the baggage taken, through his cowardice, 385. Alexanders letter to him on his being bit by a bear, iv. 183.

Pexodorus, governor of Caria, treats of marriage between his daughter and Aridæus, the ſon of Philip, iv. 143. Alexander's jealouſy is excited by that treaty, ib.

Phæa, the wild ſow of Crommyon, killed by Theſeus, i. 51.

Phœax, the name of one of the mariners who ſailed with Theſeus to Crete, i. 57.

Phœax and Nicias the only perſons able to make head againſt Alcibiades in the adminiſtration, ii. 44.

Phædimus informs Eumenes of a conſpiracy againſt him, becauſe Eumenes had borrowed money of him, iii. 384.

Phædon, archon of Athens, when the oracle directed the Athenians to carry the bones of Theſeus from Scyros to Athens, i. 75.

Phædra, Theſeus marries her, i. 68. The calamities ſaid to enſue upon her unlawful paſſion for Hippolytus, ſuppoſed not to be fictitious, ib.

Phænerete, the wife of Samon, diſcovers Neoptolemus's conſpiracy againſt Pyrrhus, iii. 5.

Phæton, ſome writers reckon him the firſt king of the Moloſſi, after the deluge, iii. 1.

Phalanx, the Macedonian, deſcribed, ii. 172. iii. 371, 367.

Phalerum, the monuments of Nauſitheus and Phœax erected there by Theſeus, i. 57.

Phantom of the evil genius of Brutus appears to him, iv. 384.

Pharax, a Lacedæmonian officer, under pretence of introducing liberty into Sicily, wanted to ſet himſelf up tyrant, v. 265.

* *Pharmacuſa*, iv. 221.

Pharmuthi, i. 89.

Pharnabazus endeavors to cover the Lacedæmonian ſhips with his land forces, ii. 64. Is defeated by Alcibiades three ſeveral times, 65, 66, 67.

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Spartans of Lyſander's having plundered his province, iii. 109. Lyſander deſires him to ſend a letter by him, retracting what he had aſſerted, which he promiſes to do, but palms a different letter upon him, ib. Much reſpected by the Lacedæmonians for the ſervices he had done them, 110. Is defeated by Spithridates and Herippidas, iv. 11, 12. His conference with Ageſilaus, 13. Sent by Artaxerxes, as his general, againſt the Egyptians, v. 337.

Pharnabazus, ſon of Artabazus, commands a corps of foreign horſe under Eumenes, iii. 372.

Pharnaces, ſon of Mithridates, revolts from him to the Romans, upon which Mithridates kills himſelf, iv. 85. Sends preſents to Pompey, ib. Defeats Domitius Calvinus, Cæſar's lieutenant, 266. Defeated by Cæſar, ib. Cæſar's laconic account of it, ib.

* *Pharnacia*, iii. 213.

Pharnapates, the moſt experienced general that Orodes had, killed in battle by Ventidius, v. 187.

* *Pharos*, the iſle ſo called, its ſituation, iv. 163.

* *Pharſalia*, battle of, deſcribed, iv. 115, 119.

* *Pharuges*, iv. 315.

* *Phaſelis*, iii. 183. iv. 152.

* *Phaſis*, river, iii. 234. iv. 79.

Phayllus, the Crotonian, fits out a veſſel at his own charge, and joins the Greeks at Salamis, iv. 176. In memory of his zeal for the cauſe of Greece, Alexander ſends part of the ſpoils of Aſia to the Crotonians, ib.

Phayllus, the Zacynthian, v. 327.

* *Pheneum*, iv. 413. v. 377.

Pherebæa, one of Theſeus's wives, i. 69.

Pherecles ſent to corrupt the oracle of Dodona, iii. 115.

Phereclus, the ſon of Amarſyas, i. 57.

Pherecydes, the hiſtorian, i. 65. iv. 389.

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Pherecydes, the diviner, dies of the louſy diſeaſe, iii. 163.

Pherondates commands the Perſian land forces, and is defeated by Cimon, iii. 183.

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Phidias, the ſtatuary, his Jupiter, i. 380. *n.* His Minerva, 362. Surveyor of the public buildings for Pericles, 361. Unjuſtly accuſed by Memnon of embezzling the gold, 380. Impriſoned for putting his own figure and that of Pericles upon Minerva's ſhield, ib. Dies in priſon, ib.

Phiditia, the public repaſts at Sparta, i. 134. Rules obſerved in them, ib.

Phidius defeated by Sertorius, iii. 349.

Phila, daughter of Antipater, and widow of Craterus, married to Demetrius, v. 127. Poiſons herſelf upon the loſs of the kingdom of Macedon, 155.

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Philæus, one of the ſons of Ajax, i. 207.

Philagrus, preceptor to Metellus Nepos, pompouſly buried by him, v. 92.

Philaidæ, an Athenian tribe, i. 207.

Philargyrus, Cato's freedman, iv. 351.

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Pliſtinus, brother to Faustulus, killed in the dispute between Romulus and Remus, i. 86.

Pliſtonax, king of the Lacedæmonians, retires from Attica by the advice of Cleandrides, and is fined for it so high that he is obliged to quit his country, i. 370. His answer to an Athenian, who said that the Lacedæmonians were not learned, i. 146.

Plutarch, author of these lives, confirms the reputation which Bœotia had recovered, i. 13. Chæronea the place of his birth, 14. He acknowledges the stupidity of the Bœotians in general, but imputes it rather to their diet than their air, ib. The year in which he was born not easy to be ascertained, ib. He studied philosophy under Ammonius at Delphi, when Nero made his progress into Greece, ib. Ammonius did not correct his pupils with the rod, 15. Corporal punishment in our public schools, one of the worst remains of barbarism, ib. Amongst the ancients, at a very early period, they studied things instead of words, 16. Plutarch, when he learned the Roman language, which was not till he was somewhat advanced in life, got the knowledge of words from his knowledge of things, ib. The Greeks had access to the mathematics, philosophy, and every other science, without the acquisition of any language but their own, ib. An instance of Plutarch's early skill in criticism, in his dissertation on the word *ei*, engraved on the temple of Apollo, ib. New interpretation of that word, 17. The works of their poets were almost universally committed to memory by the Greeks, 18. The advantage Plutarch made of that mode of education, ib. Yet sometimes he made mistakes by trusting too much to his memory, 19. He was probably of the latter academy, but borrowed, notwithstanding, what he found excellent in every sect, 19, 20. His benevolent regards to the animal creation, 21, 22. He pays great attention to dreams, 23. His reading prodigiously extensive, ib. His family not without wealth, 24. He had the happiness to know his great grandfather Nicarchus, ib. His grandfather Lamprias, a man of great eloquence, and an excellent companion, ib. His father a learned and virtuous man, but his name not delivered down to

us, 24. An instance of his father's discretion, ib. Plutarch's affection to his two brother's Timon and Lamprias, ib. He is said to have passed into Egypt, 25. Undoubtedly visited Italy, and probably on some business of the Chæroneans, ib. Probably wrote his morals at Rome, and his lives at Chæronea, 26. Constantly kept a common place book, ib. Was at Rome, and other parts of Italy, almost forty years, 27. Collected many materials from conversation, ib. Excellence of the table talk of the ancients, and meanness of the moderns, ib. He made no great progress in the Latin tongue, 28. Tells us himself that he wrote the lives of Demosthenes and Cicero at Chæronea, ib. Did not retire to Chæronea till after the death of Trajan, ib. The book of Apophthegms, supposed to be written by another hand, ib. Preceptor to Trajan, by whom he was raised to the consular dignity, and appointed governor of Illyria, 29. His letter to Trajan, and the genuineness of it defended, 29, 30. The attention the Roman nobility paid to his lectures, 30. An instance of it in Aurulenus Rusticus, ib. His friendship with Sossius Senecio, 31. His being preceptor to Trajan defended, ib. Errors as to the time of the establishment of his reputation in Rome refuted, and the real time asserted, 32. The Roman writers, who were his cotemporaries, probably jealous of his fame, ib. and 33. Testimonies of others writers to his merit, ib. He retires in the decline of life to Chæronea, and there writes his lives, 35. *Critique* upon those lives, 35, 36. Plutarch's sentiments of the duty of a biographer, 36. 37. He was constitutionally religious, and therefore too indulgent to superstition, 37. Yet, upon the whole, had honorable notions of the Supreme Being, ib. His opinion of genii or dæmons, ib. and 38. He is consecrated priest of Apollo, 38. Elected archon of Chæronea, 39. In what manner a philosopher would administer justice, ib. He justly asserts, that the most dangerous public factions are often at first kindled by private misunderstandings, 40. He asserts all the necessity of obedience and deference to magistrates, though they happen to be our inferiors, ib. A republican at heart, and a friend to liberty, 41. His domestic connexions, 42. The name of his wife was Timoxena, ib. Her character, ib. and 43. He had at least five children by her, four sons and a daughter, 42. Two of his sons and his daughter die young, 43. He left two sons, Plutarch and Lamprias. The latter has given us a catalogue of his father's writings, ib. A list of those that are lost, 44. His nephew Sextus teaches the Greek language and learning to Marcus Antonius, ib. The character given by that emperor of Sextus, applicable to Plutarch, ib. Our author enjoyed that reward of philosophy, long life; but of the time of his death we have no satisfactory account, ib.

Plutarch of Eretria asks assistance of the Athenians, iv. 295. He is defeated by the Macedonians, 296. Driven out of Eretria by Phocion, ib.

Plutus, the god of riches, not only blind, but without sense and motion at Sparta, i. 133.

Plynteria, the time during which the ornaments of the Palladium, or image of Minerva, are purified, and the image itself is covered up, ii. 70.

Pnyx, i. 66, 67. The roſtrum from which the Athenian orators ſpoke there, turned towards the ſea by Themiſtocles, 287.

* *Po*, river, iii. 66. v. 425.

Pœkile, iii. 174.

Poiſoners, their heads cruſhed flat between two broad ſtones in Perſia, v. 333.

Polemarchs, amongſt the Spartans, i. 134. The annual governors of Bœotia ſo called, ii. 202. Who ſo called amongſt the Athenians, i. 218. *n*.

Polemon, Alcetas and Docimus diſpute the command with Eumenes, iii. 374.

Polemo, king of Pontus, Antony's ally, taken priſoner by the Parthians, v. 191.

Polichus, or *Poliuchus*, Jupiter ſo called, v. 153.

Poliorcetes, a name given to Demetrius, v. 153.

Politics, ii. 89, 90. iv. 287, 381. v. 38, 59, 74, 80, 115.

Pollichus the Syracuſan, uncle to Heraclides, goes with ten galleys againſt Nicias, to aſſiſt his nephew who was in danger of being taken, iii. 282.

Pollio, the troops of Otho find fault with him, v. 432.

Pollis the Spartan, takes Plato on board his ſhip by deſire of Dionyſius the elder, and ſells him for a ſlave, v. 234.

Pollux. See *Caſtor* and *Pollux*.

Polus of Ægina, a celebrated actor, v. 65.

Polyænus, a friend of Philopœmen, ii. 352.

Polyarces, the Lacedæmonian ambaſſador, i. 378. His ſaying to Pericles, ib.

Polybius, ſon of Lycortas, carries Philopœmen's urn, which is attended with a mixture of triumphal and funeral pomp, ii. 363. Solicits Cato in favor of the Achæan exiles, 314.

Polycletus, one of Nero's miniſters, put to death by Galba, v. 403.

Polycletus, the ſtatuary, i. 347.

Polycrates the Sicyonian, a deſcendant of Aratus, v. 344. Plutarch addreſſes the life of Aratus to him, ib.

Polycrates, Lyſander follows his example, iii. 96.

Polycrite, daughter of Lyſimachus the ſon of Ariſtides, ii. 304. The Athenians aſſign her a public allowance out of regard to her grandfather, ib.

Polycritus the Mendæan, phyſician to Artaxerxes, v. 334.

Polydectes, ſon of Eunomus, and half brother to Lycurgus, i. 121, 122.

Polydorus and Theopompus, kings of Sparta, inſert a clauſe in the *Rhetra*, i. 128.

Polyeuctus, one of the ſons of Themiſtocles, i. 300.

Polyeuctus the Sphettian, exhorts the Athenians to war, and it proves a laborious piece of work to him to ſpeak about it, iv. 293. Phocion's obſervation thereupon, ib. He calls Demoſthenes the greateſt orator, but Phocion the beſt ſpeaker, iv. 289. v. 49.

Polygnotus the painter, ſuppoſed to have had an intrigue with Elpinice, iii. 173.

* *Polygnitus*, tower of, v. 348.

Polymachus, a Macedonian, put to death by Alexander for preſuming to rifle the tomb of Cyrus, iv. 212.

Polymedes, father of Glaucus, iv. 296.

Polyperchon, or *Polyſperchon*, declared general of the army by Antipater a little before his death, iv. 313.

Polyperchon and Leptines kill Calippus, v. 271.

Polyphron killed by his nephew Alexander, tyrant of Phe-

ex, who consecrates the spear with which he despatched him, ii. 223.

Polystratus, a Macedonian, iv. 185.

Polytion joins Alcibiades in profaning the sacred mysteries, ii. 52.

* *Polyzelium*, iii. 285.

Polyzelus, i. 215.

Pomaxæthres the Parthian kills Crassus, iii. 328. Obtains the customary reward, 330.

Pomœriam, what, and why so called, i. 87.

Pompeia, the third wife of Cæsar, suspected of an intrigue with Clodius, v. 94. Cæsar divorces her, 95.

Pompedius Silo, iii. 75. iv. 321.

* *Pompeii*, v. 76.

Pompeus, a senator, accuses Tiberius Gracchus of aspiring to the sovereignty, v. 13.

Pompeius Aulus. See *Aulus Pompeius*.

Q. Pompeius Rufus, consul with Sylla, iii. 77. *n.* 129. His son is killed by the tribune Sulpitius, 77.

Pompey, son of Strabo, as much beloved by the Romans as his father was hated, iv. 44. His excellent qualities, 45. The beauty and dignity of his person, ib. Like Alexander the Great, ib. Flora's passion for him, ib. Simple in his diet, 46. His saying upon his physician's ordering him a thrush, ib. Serves under his father against Cinna, ib. Saves himself and his father from being assassinated, and prevents the troops from deserting, 47. Defends himself and his deceased father, at the bar, with applause, ib. The prætor Antestius gives him his daughter, ib. He repairs to Cinna's camp, but soon after disappears for some time, 48. On the death of Cinna, Carbo takes the reins, ib. Pompey raises forces in the Picene, ib. Marches to join Sylla, 49. On the way defeats three generals of the opposite party, ib. Scipio the consul advances against him, and his men desert to Pompey, 50. Pompey defeats Carbo's cavalry, ib. Sylla marches to Pompey, and salutes him Imperator, ib. Pompey goes at the request of Metellus, to his assistance in Gaul, ib. He is persuaded to divorce Antistia, and to marry Æmilia, daughter in law to Sylla, 51. The affecting circumstance of that divorce, ib. Æmilia dies in childbed, ib. He expels Perpenna from Sicily, and recovers that island, 52. Puts Carbo to death, ib. Spares the Himereans for a bold saying of their countryman Sthenis, 52, and 53. Sails to Africa with a powerful fleet and army, 53. Seven thousand of the enemy revolt to him, ib. His soldiers, with a spirit of infatuation, dig for treasure about the ruins of Carthage, ib. He defeats and kills Domitius, 54. The battle described, ib. Takes Hiarbas prisoner, and gives his crown to Hiempsal, ib. Reduces Africa in forty days, ib. Sylla sends him an humiliating order with regard to the disposition of his troops, ib. The army express their indignation, ib. At his return to Rome, Sylla gives him the surname of Magnus, 55. He demands a triumph, and gains it, after some opposition from Sylla, 56. Refuses to flatter the army, 57. Gets Lepidus returned consul, against the will of Sylla, ib. Sylla's prediction thereupon soon verified, ib. and 58. Sylla takes no notice of him in his will, yet he procures Sylla interment in the Campus Martius, though opposed by Lepidus, 57. Lepidus collects the remains of the Marian faction, and sets up for dictator, 58. Pompey is

sent against him by Catulus the other consul, and soon defeats Lepidus and all his partizans, ib. Behaves dishonorably to Brutus, who had surrendered Mutina, ib. Lepidus flies into Sardinia, where he dies of grief for the infidelity of his wife, ib. Pompey has interest enough to be sent in aid to Metellus Pius against Sertorius in Spain, 59. Sertorius expresses his contempt of him, ib. He is afflicted at the loss of Lauron, which Sertorius burns in his presence, 60. He defeats Herennius and Perpenna, ib. Fights the battle of Sucro, from which he escapes by quitting his horse with gold trappings, ib. Behaves with great respect to Metellus, 61. Applies to the senate for money to pay his troops, and Lucullus, who was jealous of him as a competitor for the command against Mithridates, takes care to see the money sent, ib. Sertorius is assassinated, and Perpenna undertakes to supply his place, ib. Pompey, by a stratagem, draws Perpenna into the field, defeats, and puts him to death, 62. Very prudently destroys the papers of Sertorius, ib. Returns to Italy when Crassus had almost finished the war with the gladiators, and happening to kill five thousand of those slaves, acquaints the senate that he had cut up the war by the roots, ib. It is apprehended that he will retain his troops, that they may raise him to the dictatorship, but he dismisses them immediately after his triumph, 63. He restores the tribunes of the people their authority, ib. A second triumph is decreed him, together with the consulship, ib. Crassus is appointed his colleague, ib. and 64. They disagree in every thing, 64. Pompey permits judges to be appointed out of the equestrian order, ib. When consul, he appears before the censors to give an account of his having served the campaigns required by law, ib. Crassus and he are reconciled by a command announced as from Jupiter, 65. Pompey leaves the bar, seldom appears in public, and never but amidst a large company of friends and retainers, ib. Some account of the strength and audacity of the Cicilian pirates, 66, 67. Gabinius proposes an edict for sending Pompey against them, and investing him with a most extensive command both at sea and land, 67, 68. The people, and Cæsar for his own views, approve the edict; but it displeases the senate, and one of the consuls ventures to say, If Pompey imitates Romulus, he will not escape his fate, 68. After this bill is passed, Pompey procures an enlargement of his powers, 69. He divides the Mediterranean into thirteen parts, and appoints a lieutenant for each, ib. Numbers of the pirates are reduced, and the rest retire to Cilicia, ib. He clears the sea of all the piratical adventurers in forty days time, ib. The consul Piso inveighs against him at Rome, ib. He returns to Rome, ib. Gabinius prepares a decree for deposing Piso, but Pompey will not suffer him to propose it, ib. Pompey reembarks, and touches at Athens, ib. The honor the Athenians paid him, ib. He defeats the pirates on the Cilician coast, and compels them to surrender all their castles, 70. Places the pirates in inland towns, 71. Guilty of an invidious action, in attempting to strip Metellus of his command in Crete, ib. and 72. The tribune Manilius procures a decree which gives Pompey the direction of the

war againſt Mithridates and Tigranes, and makes him, in fact, ſovereign of the Roman empire, 72. The injuſtice thereby done Lucullus, 73. The artificial behavior of Pompey, when he receives the news, ib. He takes all opportunities to annul the acts of Lucullus, 74. The two generals have an interview, which only makes the breach the wider, ib. Pompey ſeduces all Lucullus's ſoldiers, except ſixteen hundred, ib. Lucullus departs for Rome, and Pompey marches in queſt of Mithridates, 75. Pompeys operations againſt Mithridates, ib. He routs him entirely near the Euphrates, 76. Mithridates flies with only three attendants, one of which was his concubine Hypſicratia, ib. Tigranes ſets a price upon his head, 77. Mithridates directs his flight through Colchis, ib. Pompey enters Armenia, on the invitation of young Tigranes, who had revolted from his father, 77. Tigranes the elder receives a Roman garriſon into his capital, and makes his perſonal ſubmiſſion to Pompey, ib. Pompey continues to Tigranes the dominions that he has in his hands, and offers to make his ſon king of Sophene, ib. The father is very happy in theſe conditions; but the ſon murmurs, and is reſerved in chains for Pompey's triumph, 78. Pompey marches in ſearch of Mithridates, ib. The Albanians attack him, and are defeated, ib. and 79. He grants them peace, 79. Defeats the Iberians, who were never conquered till his time, ib. Enters Colchis, in order to purſue Mithridates, who concealed himſelf about the Boſphorus and the Palus Mœotis, ib. Is called back by the revolt of the Albanians, ib. Defeats them again, and kills Coſis, the king's brother, with his own hand, ib. Deſigns to viſit Hyrcania, but is prevented by the great number of ſerpents he finds on the way, 80. Takes the route from Armenia the leſs, ib. Gives audience there to the ambaſſadors of the Elymæans and the Medes, ib. Sends Afranius againſt the Parthians, who were laying waſte Gordyene, ib. Afranius defeats, and purſues them as far as the province of Arbelis, ib. Pompey's polite behavior to Stratonice, favorite concubine to Mithridates, 81. The king of Iberia ſends him rich preſents, and he delivers them to the quæſtors, to be applied to the public revenue, ib. Finds in the caſtle of Cænon Mithridates's private papers, by which he diſcovers him in his real character to be cruel and libidinous, ib. Goes to Amiſus, where he diſtributes governments, before the war is finiſhed, though he had blamed that meaſure in Lucullus, 82. Twelve kings appear before him there, ib. He is deſirous to recover Syria, and puſh his conqueſts as far as the Red ſea; and in the mean time takes meaſures for reducing Mithridates by famine, ib. Inters the bodies of thoſe Romans who fell under Triarius three years before, 83. Subdues the Arabians about Mount Amanus, ib. Converts Syria into a Roman province, ib. Reduces Judæa, and takes its king Ariſtobulus priſoner, ib. Adminiſters juſtice, and decides diſputes between cities and princes, particularly between the Armenians and Parthians, ib. Too indulgent to his own miniſters, ib. The inſolent uſe that his freedman Demetrius made of his favor, ib. and 84. Pompey's theatre beautiful and grand, but his houſe not oſtentatiouſly great, ib. He marches

againſt Petra in Arabia, 85. Near that place, he receives the news of the death of Mithridates, ib. Marches to Amiſus, where he finds preſents from Pharnaces, together with the body of Mithridates, ib. Moves with great pomp towards Italy, 86. His bounty to philoſophers and other learned men at Rhodes and at Athens, ib. At his return to Italy, has the mortification to find that his wife Mucia had diſhonored his bed, 87. He divorces her, ib. Apprehenſions in Rome that he will keep his army on foot, and make himſelf abſolute maſter, ib. Removed by his diſbanding it immediately, ib. The cities pour out their inhabitants, to welcome and conduct him to Rome, ib. Finding Cato the only perſon that ventured to oppoſe him in the adminiſtration, he endeavors to gain him by propoſing a family alliance, but is rejected, ib. and 88. Bribes publicly for one of his friends, 88. His triumph remarkable in being over the third quarter of the world, after his former triumphs had been over the other two, 89. He advances the Roman revenues from fifty to eightyfive millions of drachmæ, and brings the value of twenty thouſand talents into the treaſury, ib. Ruined by the weight of his own power, 89. Lucullus gets his acts confirmed, which Pompey had annulled, 90. Pompey having loſt his majority in the ſenate, has recourſe to the tribunes of the people, ib. Clodius inſiſts on his ſacrificing Cicero, and he complies, ib. Cæſar, on his return from Spain, reconciles Pompey and Craſſus, ib. Cæſar, in conſequence of that union, is appointed conſul, and propoſes ſeveral laws agreeable to the people, but not to the ſenate, 91. Pompey declares he will defend thoſe laws with the ſword, ib. Marries Julia, Cæſar's daughter, who had been promiſed to Cæpio, ib. Gives his own daughter to Cæpio, who had been promiſed to Fauſtus, ib. The conſul Bibulus and others are driven out of the forum by violence, and the law for the diviſion of lands is carried, ib. The acts of Pompey are confirmed, and the two Gauls with Illyria are given to Cæſar for five years, 92. Cato foretells the calamities that would fall upon the commonwealth and on Pompey himſelf, ib. Lucullus retires from ſtate affairs, ib. Pompey becomes extremely uxorious, ib. Clodius behaves to him with extreme inſolence, ib. Culleo adviſes Pompey to repudiate Julia, others to recal Cicero, 93. He embraces the counſel of the latter, ib. Cicero, at his return, reconciles the ſenate to Pompey, and procures for him the important charge of ſupplying Rome with corn, 94. He executes it with great ability, ib. During the wars in Gaul, Cæſar is privately making preparations in Rome for his future ſovereignty, 95 Pompey and Craſſus give him the meeting at Lucca, where it is agreed that they two ſhall have the conſulſhip the enſuing year, and Cæſar his command continued for five years more, ib. Marcellinus attempts to bring the matter to an eclairciſſement, 96. The anſwers that Pompey and Craſſus gave him, ib. Domitius is perſuaded by Cato to ſtand for the conſulſhip; but he and all his friends are driven out of the forum by an armed force, ib. Pompey prevents Cato from being elected prætor, by a pretence of having ſeen an inauſpicious flight of birds, ib. The greateſt part of the Roman em-

pire is divided amongſt the triumvirate, ib. and 97. Pompey is to have Africa and both the Spains for his ſhare, 97. Craſſus repairs to his province of Syria, ib. Pompey exhibits games on the dedication of his theatre, ib. Julia's great affection to Pompey, ib. She dies in childbed, and the child does not long ſurvive her, 98. Craſſus is ſlain by the Parthians, and thus the laſt obſtacle to a civil war is removed, ib. Pompey affects to deſpiſe Cæſar, 99. Suffers anarchy to prevail, in order that he himſelf may be appointed dictator, ib. Is prevented by Cato for a time, ib. Suffers confuſion to take place again, ib. Bibulus makes a motion that Pompey ſhould be declared ſole conſul, and Cato approves of it, ib. and 100. Pompey marries Cornelia the daughter of Metellus Scipio, 100. Her great accompliſhments, ib. He makes laws againſt bribery, and againſt encomiums upon perſons accuſed, but is extremely partial in the execution of them, 101. Takes his father in law for his colleague, the laſt five months of his time, ib. and 102. His governments are continued to him for four years more, and he has a thouſand talents a year allowed for the ſubſiſtence and pay of his troops, 102. Cæſar's friends demand that he ſhould either have another conſulſhip, or the term of his governments prolonged, and Pompey favors that requiſition; but Cato's ill-timed ſeverity prevents any accommodation, ib. Pompey ſends for the two legions he had lent Cæſar, and Cæſar ſends them home liberally rewarded, ib. Great rejoicings are made in Italy for Pompey's recovery from ſickneſs, ib. He is lulled aſleep with the pride of power, and makes no preparations for war, 103. Cæſar, now not far from Italy, ſends his ſoldiers to vote in elections, and makes powerful friends in Rome by his money, ib. Curio the tribune makes plauſible propoſals in the name of Cæſar, 104. The conſul Marcellus inſiſts that Cæſar ſhould be declared an enemy to the ſtate, if he did not lay down his arms, ib. Cæſar's friends remonſtrate, and make other motions, but in vain; and Marcellus, at the head of the ſenate, marches out of the city to Pompey, 105. Pompey has no ſucceſs in the new levies, ib. Cicero endeavors to bring about a reconciliation, but without effect, ib. Cæſar, having ſeized Ariminum, marches with a ſmall body of men, and paſſes the Rubicon, ib. Tullus aſks Pompey what forces he has ready for the war, and receives an unſatisfactory anſwer, 106. Pompey is inveſted with diſcretionary powers, ib. He declares he will conſider thoſe who remain in Rome as the partizans of Cæſar, 107. Cæſar arrives at Rome, and is ſevere to no man but the tribune Metellus, who endeavors to prevent his touching the money in the public treaſury, ib. Cæſar haſtens to drive Pompey out of Italy, before his forces could arrive from Spain, ib. Pompey ſails from Brundiſium to Dyrrhachium, having firſt filled the principal ſtreets of Brundiſium with ſharp ſtakes, and covered them with earth, 108. Cæſar having made himſelf maſter of all Italy in ſixty days, marches into Spain with an intent to gain Pompey's forces there, ib. and 109. Pompey exerciſes his new raiſed troops with great diligence and activity, 109. Many kings and princes repair to his camp, and he has a complete ſenate about him, ib. Even Labienus and

Brutus repair to his ſtandard, ib. Cicero, though he had adviſed otherwiſe, and Tidius Sextius, though extremely old, do the ſame, 110. The humane decree made at the motion of Cato, ib. Cæſar, having made himſelf maſter of Pompey's forces in Spain, marches back through Italy, ſails to Oricum, and ſends Vibullius Rufus to Pompey with propoſals of peace, 110, and 111. Pompey, inſtead of accepting the propoſals, ſecures the ports and ſtrong holds, 111. Cæſar often attacks Pompey's intrenchments, and in one of thoſe attacks is in danger of loſing his whole army, ib. Pompey does not purſue his advantage, ib. Cæſar, for want of proviſions, is forced to decamp, and takes his way to Theſſaly, 112. Upon this, Pompey's troops are too much elated, and impatient for a deciſive action, ib. Afranius adviſes Pompey to regain Italy, ib. His reaſons for refuſing that advice, ib. He purſues Cæſar, and comes up with him on the plains of Pharſalia, 113, 114. Is teazed into a battle, againſt his better judgment, 114. His dream, ib. Another preſage of his defeat, ib. Cæſar's ſaying when he perceived the enemy prepared for battle, 115. The diſpoſition of the two armies, 116. Pompey orders his to wait for the enemy's charge, ib. The numbers on each ſide, ib. The battle, 117, 118. Pompey quits his ranks, and retires to his camp; but finding that not ſecure, he changes his habit and flies, 119. The number of the ſlain, 120. The enemy finds Pompey's camp full of preparations of feſtivity, ib. Pompey finding himſelf not purſued, quits his horſe, paſſes by Lariſſa, and comes to Tempe, ib. Goes down to the ſea coaſt, and paſſes the remainder of the night in a fiſherman's cabin, ib. Coaſts along in a ſmall river boat, ib. Is taken up by Petitius, a Roman citizen, into a ſhip of burden, 121. The perſon he took with him, ib. Steers for Mitylene, to take up Cornelia and his ſon, ib. Their diſtreſsful meeting, 122. The advice he gave the people of Mitylene, 123. He complains to Cratippus of Providence, ib. Sets ſail with his wife and friends, ib. Touches at Atalia, where he is joined by ſome Cilician galleys, ib. Finds in a little time ſixty ſenators about him, ib. Is informed that his fleet is entire, and that Cato is gone with it to Africa, ib. Laments his great error in giving Cæſar battle at a diſtance from his fleet, ib. Raiſes men and money, ib. Deliberates about the country he ſhould retire to, and fixes at laſt upon Egypt, 124. Notifies his arrival to Ptolemy, ib. The young king demands of his council in what manner he ought to treat him, and concludes to put him to death, 125. A boat is ſent to receive him, ib. Cornelia divines his fate, 126. The laſt words he ſaid to her, ib. Ptolemy's people ſit ſullen in the boat, ib. Aſſaſſinate Pompey as he is getting out, ib. Dies the day after his birth day, at the age of fifty nine, ib. Cornelia makes her eſcape, 127. The body of Pompey is thrown out naked, ib. Buried by his freedman Philip, and an old Roman ſoldier, who was a ſojourner in Egypt, ib. Cæſar arrives in Egypt, and executes vengeance on the murderers of Pompey, 128.

Pompey the younger, that is Sextus, ſeizes Sicily, and infeſts the Italian coaſts, v. 185. His anſwer to Mark Antony, 186.

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Pompon, son of Numa, i. 189.

Pomponia, the wife of Quintus Cicero, v. 112.

Pomponius, the father of Numa, persuades his son to accept the Roman crown, i. 167, 168.

Pomponius, the prætor, gives a concise but plain account of the loss of the battle at the Thrasymenian lake, ii. 5.

Pomponius, wounded and taken prisoner by Mithridates, iii. 210. He answers, with a dignity becoming a Roman, to Mithridates's proposal, ib.

Pomponius, killed in defence of Caius Gracchus, v. 34.

Pontifices, instituted by Numa, i. 172.

Pontifex Maximus, his office, i. 173.

Pontius Cominius ascends the capitol, to inform the senate of Camillus's victory over the Gauls, i. 326.

Pontius, a servant of a Roman of that name meets Sylla in a prophetic rapture, and tells him he brings him success from Bellona, iii. 153.

Pontius Glaucus, the title of one of Cicero's poems, v. 70.

* *Pontus*, iii. 134.

Popedius Silo, attempts to intimidate Cato, when a child iv. 321.

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Popilius, the tribune, murders Cicero, though defended by him under an accusation of parricide, v. 112.

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Poplicola. See *Publicola*.

Poplicola, one of Antony's lieutenants, v. 211.

Poppæa, the wife of Crispinus, her connexions with Otho and Nero, v. 405, 406.

Populace, whether most insolent to good men when government prospers, or in the contrary circumstances, iv. 286.

Popularity, iv. 381, 382.

Porcia, sister to Cato the younger, iv. 319.

Porcia, the daughter of Cato, first married to Bibulus, iv. 340. Her excellent character, v. 281. Gives herself a private wound, by way of trial of what she could bear, ib. Her discourse to Brutus, ib. Her great anxieties on his account, 282. How affected at the sight of a picture at Elea, 288. Said by some to have swallowed hot ashes, by others to have died in another manner, 312.

Porcia Basilica, or *Porcian Hall*, built by Cato the censor, iv. 325.

Porcii, whence that family name, i. 247.

Porcius, son to Cato of Utica, gives into debauchery, iv. 380. Atones for it by the valor he exerted in the battle in which he fell, ib.

Porsena adopts the cause of Tarquin, and declares war against the Romans, i. 252. They retire before him, ib. Besieges Rome, 253. The bold attempts of Mucius Scævola, 254, 255. Porsena's generous behavior to him, and to the Romans in general, 254, 255. They erect his statue in brass, ib.

Porus, one of the principal kings in India, his prodigious stature, iv. 203. Taken prisoner by Alexander, 204. When asked how he desired to be treated, answers only, "Like a king," ib. Restored to his dominions, ib.

Posideon, one of the Athenian months, iv. 255.

Posidonius the philosopher,

iii. 89. Cicero his disciple, v. 72.

Two Posidonii, iv. 86. *n.*

Posthuma, Sylla's daughter by Valeria, iii. 164.

Posthumius the soothsayer requires to be bound and imprisoned till Sylla had conquered Marius, iii. 132.

Posthumius Albinus, rallied by Cato for writing a history in Greek, and asking pardon for improprieties of language, ii. 318.

Posthumius Tubertus created consul, i. 256. Appointed dictator to act against the Æqui and Volsci, i. 303.

Posthumius, Spurius, rivals Tiberius Gracchus, v. 7.

Potamo the Lesbian, iv. 204.

* *Potamos*, a place in Attica, where the Athenians assign the daughter of Aristides a farm for her dowry, ii. 304.

Pothinus, v. 207.

* *Potidæa*, ii. 39. iv. 136.

Poverty, ii. 339.

Power, what its effect, iii. 158. Arbitrary power a burden to the possessor, as well as to the people, ii. 131.

Præcia, a courtezan, her influence in Rome, iii. 199.

* *Prænestines*, iii. 159.

Prætexta, a Roman garment edged with purple, i. 101. *n.*

Prætorian cohorts, v. 396.

Pranicus the poet, iv. 192.

Prayer, i. 181. Of Camillus, 307.

Praxagoras advises the Neapolitans to offer sacrifices to the gods for Pompey's recovery from sickness, iv. 102.

Praxiergidæ, the persons who performed certain ceremonies about the image of Minerva, ii. 70.

* *Priene*, i. 202. v. 205.

Prima, said to be the daughter of Romulus by Hersilia, i. 92.

Principia, the general's quarters in the Roman camp, esteemed sacred, on account of the images of the gods being placed there, v. 399.

Priscus. See *Helvidius Priscus*.

Priapus, i. 78.

Procrustes. See *Damastes*.

Proculeius, employed by Augustus to get Cleopatra alive into his hands, v. 221.

Proculus, Julius, makes oath that Romulus had appeared to him in a form more than mortal, i. 161. Sent to offer Numa the crown, 166.

Proculus, captain of the guards to Otho, v. 422.

Prodici, the guardians of kings who were minors, so called by the Lacedæmonians, i. 122.

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lenſian, i. 111. The entwining of a ſnake about the face of *Cleomenes* on the croſs, iv. 432. A child born with an elephant's head, ii. 262. *Crows* conduct Alexander through the Libyan deſerts to the temple of Ammon, iv. 165. *Eagles*, and ſtandards ſo called, prodigies relating to them, iii. 79, 312. iv. 173. v. 28, 247, 299, 308. *Entrails* ſlip out of the hands of Craſſus, iii. 312. A *Fiſh* ſeizes the hinder parts of a hog intended for ſacrifice, iv. 310. A flame iſſues from the ſtandard, iii. 130. A globe of *Fire* falls between two armies, 202. A double *Gall* belonging to one victim, and encloſed in one caul, v. 380. The *Hermæ* defaced in Athens in one night, ii. 52. iii. 267. *Liver* without a head, ii. 263. iii. 37, 191. iv. 215. *Lightning*, prodigies relating to it, ii. 178, 262. v. 208, 258. *Moons*, three ſeen at one time, ii. 232. *Orpheus's* ſtatue of Cypreſs wood ſweats profuſely, iv. 148. *Oxen*, prodigies relating to them, ii. 262. iii. 38. v. 258. *Palmtree* grows up by the baſe of Cæſar's ſtatue, iv. 263. *Ram* with one horn, i. 251. *River* in the Picene, appears to flow with blood, ii. 232. *Ravens* devour their young in the city of Rome, iii. 130. *Rats* gnaw the conſecrated gold, 130. *Serpents* creep into a helmet, and lay their eggs there, v. 16. *Shields* and ſpears, and perſons fighting, ſeen in the ſky, iii. 59. *Sound* of a *Trumpet* in a mournful tone heard in the air, 130. Crown of *Victory* falls upon the head of Timoleon in the temple of Delphi, ii. 124. Tumbles down at Pergamus, iii. 134. *Victim* without a heart, iv. 278. *Voice* from heaven announces the coming of the Gauls, i. 314, 315. See *Omens*.

Prolyta and Apolia, daughters of Ageſilaus, iv. 20.

Promachus, victorious in a drinking match, dies in three days, iv. 212.

Promathion the hiſtorian, i. 78.

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* *Promontories* of Diana, iv. 310.

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* *Propontis*, iii. 200.

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Proteas deſires of Alexander a proof of his being reconciled to him, and he gives him five talents, iv. 181.

Protheus the Spartan endeavors to prevent the war with the Thebans, iv. 30.

Prothytes and *Phœnix* demanded by Alexander of the Thebans, as authors of the war, iv. 145.

Protogenes the Caunian, a celebrated painter, v. 134.

Protus, a merchant, founder of Maſſilia or Marſeilles, i. 201.

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Proxenus the Macedonian, discovers a spring of an oily nature on the banks of the river Oxus, iv. 199.
Prusias, king of Bithynia, Hannibal flies to his court, and is demanded of him by the Romans, ii. 385.
Prytanes, members of the Athenian senate who composed a court of judicature, and continued in office the tenth part of a year, i. 219. *n.*
Prytaneum, i. 57, 63, 219, 220.
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Psenophis, priest of Heliopolis, i. 228.
Psyche, the wife of Marphadates the Cappadocian, corrupted by the sons of Cato of Utica, iv. 380.
Psylii, Africans who cured persons bitten by serpents, by sucking the parts affected, iv. 366.
Ptæderus of Megara, vindicated by Dion, v. 242.
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Ptolemy, natural son of Amyntas the second, makes war upon his brother Alexander, king of Macedon, ii. 220. Is the father of Philoxenus, 221.
Ptolemy, son of Pyrrhus and Antigone, iii. 6. Killed in the battle with the Lacedæmonians on the way to Argos, 37.
Ptolemy Ceraunus, king of Macedon, killed in battle by the Gauls, iii. 26. News of that event is carried to Pyrrhus, ib.
Ptolemy Lamyrus, king of Egypt, appoints Lucullus a table in the palace, and offers him presents to the value of eighty talents; but he refuses them, and takes nothing but ships, which he was sent by Sylla to procure, iii. 195.
Ptolemy, nephew to Antigonus, sent as a hostage for Eumenes to come and treat, iii. 377.
Ptolemy Dionysius, king of Egypt deliberates on the measures he should take with respect to Pompey, iv. 125. An account of his vile ministers, who persuade him to destroy that great man, ib. Defeated in battle by Cæsar, and never heard of afterwards, 128, 266.
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head of Cleomenes, 432. The superstitious fears of Philopater on that occasion, ib.

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Ptoum, ii. 211.

Publicola, Valerius, descended from the ancient Valerius, who was the chief author of the union between the Romans and the Sabines, i. 236. Distinguished under the kings by his eloquence and riches, ib. Employs both with great propriety, ib. The people rise against Tarquin the Proud, on account of the injury done Lucretia, and her unhappy fate, ib. Valerius assists Brutus, in expelling the king and his family, ib. Stands for the consulship with Brutus, and loses his election, 237. Is the first that takes the oath proposed by Brutus, to support the Roman liberty; though before he had retired from public business in discontent, ib. Tarquin by his ambassadors proposes to treat, but Valerius will not suffer them to be heard, 238. The exiled king demands his effects, and obtains a grant of them, notwithstanding the opposition of Brutus, who calls his colleague Collatinus traitor, ib. The ambassadors, during their stay in Rome, corrupt the Aquillii and Vitelli, who were nephews to Collatinus the consul, 239. The Vitelli draw in two of the sons of Brutus, ib. They assemble in the house of the Aquillii, to bind the conspiracy with a dreadful sacrifice and oath, ib. A slave named Vindicius discovers the plot to kill the consuls, and informs Valerius of it, 240. He and his brother secure the conspirators, and seize the letters that were to be sent to Tarquin, ib. The conspirators acknowledge their crime, 241. Brutus condemns his own sons, and gives orders for their execution, ib. The firmness with which he beholds that scene, ib. The consul Collatinus, being accused of favoring his relations who had conspired against the commonwealth, is degraded, 242. Those relations of his suffer death, ib. Publicola is substituted in his place, ib. Vindicius is rewarded for his information, ib. The goods of the Tarquins are plundered, and their palace levelled with the ground, 243. A field which had been in their possession, is consecrated to Mars, ib. Tarquin applies to the Tuscans, who give the Romans battle, 244. Aruns, the son of Tarquin, and Brutus, the Roman consul, fall by each other's hand, ib. The armies, after great slaughter, are separated by a storm, ib. The Tuscans desert their camp, and near five thousand are taken prisoners, 245. Valerius triumphs, and is the first consul that enters Rome in a chariot and four, ib. Pronounces the eulogium of Brutus, ib. Thence the custom of funeral orations, ib. Valerius is envied for his governing without a colleague, and for his lofty house, ib. Gains the name of Publicola, 246. Fills up the senate, 247. Passes an act for liberty of appeal from the consuls to the senate, ib. Exempts artificers, and others, from taxes, ib. What the value of an ox, and a sheep, was in his time, ib. He makes it lawful, without form of trial, to kill any man who should attempt to set himself up for king, ib. and 248. Places the public treasure in the temple of Saturn,

and permits the people to choose quæstors for the management of it, 248. Takes Lucretius, and afterwards Marcus Horatius, for his colleague, ib. Is desirous to have the dedicating of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, which was built by Tarquin, 250. But the senate gives that honor to Horatius, ib. History of that temple, 251. Tarquin having applied to Porsena for assistance, that prince declares war against the Romans, 252. Porsena gains a considerable advantage, and pursues the Romans to the neighborhood of Rome, ib. Publicola gives him battle, in which he is defeated, and carried off wounded, ib. Horatius Cocles, with two other brave Romans, defends the wooden bridge, till the Romans break it down behind him, 253. Publicola stands chiefly upon the defensive, ib. Defeats a flying party that was ravaging the country, ib. Provisions extremely scarce in Rome, ib. The story of Mucius's attempt upon the life of Porsena, ib. and 254. Publicola refers the dispute between the Romans and Tarquin to Porsena, ib. Tarquin refuses to abide by his arbitration, 255. Porsena makes peace with the Romans, ib. The conditions of the peace, and the hostages which the Romans were to give, ib. The story of Cloelia, on of the hostages, ib. Porsena leaves the camp full of provisions for the Romans, 256. They erect a statue to him, ib. The Sabines invade the Roman territories, ib. Marcus, brother to Valerius, defeats them in two battles, and is honored with a triumph, ib. Publicola consults the Sibyl's books upon certain natural appearances of an alarming kind, 257. Appius Clausus, founder of the Claudian family, migrates, with a very considerable number of Sabines, to Rome, 258. The Sabines renewing the war, form an ambuscade for the Romans; but Publicola, by a counter stratagem, defeats them with great slaughter, ib. and 259. He is honored with a triumph, ib. Dies soon after, and is buried at the public charge, 259, 260. The women continue the mourning for him a whole year, ib.

Publicus steals the scabbard of Mithridates's sword, and sells it to Ariarathes, iv. 86.

See all the PUBLII *under their family names.*

Purple; that of Hermoine much esteemed, iv. 178. Preserves its color an hundred and ninety years, ib. In what manner prepared, ib.

* *Puteoli*, iii. 163.

Pyanepsion, the month so called, v. 65.

* *Pydna*, iv. 190. i. 292.

Pylades, the musician, ii. 353.

Pylius adopts Hercules, previous to his initiation, i. 73.

* *Pylos*, iii. 258. ii. 45, 89.

* *Pyramia*, iii. 40.

* *Pyrenees*, i. 315. iii. 343.

Pyrilampes, a person connected with Pericles, i. 363.

Pyrrha, iii. 1.

Pyrrhidæ, the successors of Neoptolemus, so called, iii. 1.

Pyrrhus, the son of Æacides and Phthia, iii. 2. His saying concerning the Romans, ii. 369. Some account of the peopling and polishing of his country, iii. 1, 2. Has two sisters named Deidamia and Troias, 2. His father is deposed, and the sons of Neoptolemus brought in, ib. Pyrrhus is carried off, when an infant, by two faithful servants named Androclides and Angelus, to the court of Glaucias, king of Illyria, and laid as a suppliant at his feet, 2, 3.

Glaucius, after ſome heſitation, takes the infant into his protection, 3. Caſſander, king of Macedon, demands him of Glaucius, who refuſes to deliver him up, ib. Glaucius conducts him, at an eraly period, into Epirus, and places him on the throne, ib. His perſon deſcribed, ib. Believed to cure the ſwelling of the ſpleen, by touching the part affected with his toe, ib. About five years after, he goes out of his own territories, to attend the nuptials of one of Glaucius's ſons, 4. The Moloſſians take that opportunity to revolt to Neoptolemus again, ib. Pyrrhus applies for protection to Demetrius, who had married his ſiſter Deidamia, ib. Accompanies Demetrius at Ipſus, and diſtinguiſhes himſelf in that battle, ib. Keeps for Demetrius the cities of Greece, ib. Goes a hoſtage into Egypt, where he gains the favor of Ptolemy and Berenice, ib. Marries Antigone, the daughter of Berenice, by Philip, her former huſband, ib. Antigone procures him men and money, which enable him to recover the kingdom of Epirus, 5. He aſſociates Neoptolemus in the kingdom, ib. The kings of Epirus took an oath in the manner of the kings of England, ib. Neoptolemus attempts, or it is pretended that he attempts, to poiſon Pyrrhus, ib. Pyrrhus deſpatches Neoptolemus, 6. Has a ſon by Antigone, whom he names Ptolemy, ib. Builds the city of Berenices, ib. Alexander the ſon of Caſſander, applies to him for aſſiſtance againſt his brother Antipater, who had driven him out of Macedonia, ib. He demands the maritime part of Macedonia for his reward, ib. Lyſimachus, who was inclined to aſſiſt Antipater, forges letters as from Ptolemy king of Egypt, to retard the progreſs of Pyrrhus, 7. Pyrrhus detects the fraud, ib. Demetrius, who had likewiſe been applied to, arrives, kills Alexander, and gets himſelf proclaimed king of Macedon, ib. Demetrius is jealous of the growing power of Pyrrhus, and goes to ſeek him in the field, ib. They inadvertently paſs each other, ib. Pyrrhus finds Pantauchus, Demetrius's lieutenant, and gives him a great overthrow, 8. The Macedonians conceive a high opinion of his valor, and diſcover in him a ſtrong reſemblance of Alexander the Great, ib. Antigonus's ſaying concerning him, ib. Not eaſily provoked, quick to repay a kindneſs, 9. Saying of his, ib. After the death of Antigone, he marries ſeveral wives for the purpoſes of intereſt and power, ib. Beſide his ſon Ptolemy, already mentioned, he has Alexander by Lanaſſa, the daughter of Agathocles, and Helenus by Bircenna, the daughter of Bardyllis, ib. Says he will leave his kingdom to the ſon who has the ſharpeſt ſword, 10. The Epirots give him the name of Eagle, ib. Has intelligence that Demetrius is ſick, enters Macedonia, and penetrates as far as Edeſſa, ib. Demetrius marches againſt him, and he retires, ib. Demetrius meditates an expedition for the recovery of his paternal kingdom, ib. The other kings deſire Pyrrhus to exert himſelf on this occaſion, 11. Pyrrhus loſes his wife Lanaſſa, and the Iſle of Corcyra, both of which are gained by Demetrius, ib. He marches againſt Berœa, ib. His dream concerning Alexander the Great, ib. Takes Berœa, 12. Demetrius, apprehending that his army might revolt to Lyſimachus, if he con-

tinued his march againſt him, turns againſt Pyrrhus, ib. The Macedonians revolt to Pyrrhus, and he is proclaimed king of Macedon, ib. Lyſimachus makes his appearance ſoon after, and pretending that he had contributed equally to the flight of Demetrius, demands his ſhare of the kingdom, which Pyrrhus agrees to, ib. and 13. The inſignificance of treaties between kings, 13. Pyrrhus enters the citadel of Athens, ib. Adviſes the Athenians never to admit another king within their walls, ib. Takes the Grecian cities from Demetrius, notwithſtanding the peace he had made with him, ib. Demetrius's affairs being entirely ruined, Lyſimachus marches againſt Pyrrhus, debauches his army, and diſpoſſeſſes him of his ſhare of Macedonia, 14. Pyrrhus's impatience of inaction is relieved by an application from the Tarentines for aſſiſtance againſt the Romans, ib. Meton the Tarentine endeavors to diſſuade his countrymen from calling in a foreign prince; and to excite their attention he feigns himſelf intoxicated, ib. and 15. Cineas, firſt miniſter to Pyrrhus, draws him into a converſation, in which he ſhows him the vanity of ambition, but does not cure him of that diſeaſe, 16, 17. He meets with a dreadful ſtorm in his paſſage to Italy, 17. Makes the land with great difficulty, and marches with the ſcattered remains of his forces to Tarentum, ib. and 18. Corrects the luxury of the Tarentines, and introduces ſtrict diſcipline, 18. Has intelligence that Lævinus the Roman conſul is coming againſt him, ib. Goes to the river Siris, to reconnoitre the enemy's army, ib. What he ſaid on the occaſion, ib. His propoſal of acting as mediator is rejected, ib. The action on the banks of the Siris, in which Pyrrhus proves victorious chiefly by means of his elephants, 19, 20. The battle deſcribed, ib. Notwithſtanding his victory, he ſends Cineas to Rome with propoſitions of peace, which are rejected, 21. The ſpeech of Appius Claudius againſt thoſe propoſitions, 22. Cineas calls the ſenate of Rome an aſſembly of kings, 23. Fabricius ſent ambaſſador to Pyrrhus, to treat about the ranſom and exchange of priſoners, ib. Pyrrhus offers him money, which he refuſes, though his circumſtances were very mean, ib. Pyrrhus's phyſician makes Fabricius an offer of poiſoning him, 24. Fabricius diſcovers the traitorous deſign to Pyrrhus, ib. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans again at Aſculum, 25. Says to thoſe who complimented him upon it, Such another victory, and we are undone, 26. Receives invitations from the Macedonians on one hand, and from the Sicilians on the other, ib. Leaves a garriſon in Tarentum, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and paſſes into Sicily, ib. and 27. Finds the moſt agreeable reception there, 27. Ravages the Carthaginian province, takes Eryx by ſtorm, and celebrates the games which he had vowed to Hercules, ib. Defeats the Mamertines, a numerous and warlike people about Meſſane, ib. The Carthaginians court his friendſhip; but he inſiſts on their evacuating Sicily, which they refuſe, 28. His next object is Africa; and wanting mariners, he compels the Sicilians to ſupply him, ib. Degenerates from a moderate prince into a tyrant, ib. Ungrateful to Thonon and Soſtratus, the perſons who firſt introduced him into

Syracuſe, ib. Loſes his influence in Sicily, ib. What he ſaid on leaving it, 29. The Mamertines attack him, after his return to Italy, ib. He cleaves down one of their ſoldiers, who challenged him to ſingle combat, ib. Marches againſt Manius Curius, who lay at Beneventum, and is defeated, 30. The battle deſcribed, ib. Returns to Epirus, enters Macedonia, defeats Antigonus, and is once more raiſed to the throne of Macedonia, 31. Marches to Sparta, at the requeſt of Cleonymus, 32. His operations before Sparta, 33, 36. He is repulſed, 36. On the invitation of Ariſtæus, marches to Argos, 37. His ſon Ptolemy is killed by the way, ib. He ſends a challenge to Antigonus, 38. That prince's anſwer, ib. He enters Argos, ib. His actions there, 39. His orders are miſtaken, 40. He takes the plume from his helmet, 41. Struck down by a poor old woman with a tile, ib. Deſpatched by Zopyrus, who cuts off his head, 42. A magnificent funeral pile provided for him by Antigonus, who gives his aſhes to his ſon Helenus, 43.

Pythagoras, a Spartan, remarkable in the Gymnaſtic exerciſes, viſits Italy, i. 160.

Pythagoras the philoſopher, went into Italy about five ages after Numa, i. 160. Affects to be thought ſomething ſuperior to the reſt of the human race, 170. Uſes a tame eagle, to ſerve that purpoſe, and ſhows his golden thigh, 171. Believes the Supreme Being to be incorruptible, impaſſive, inviſible, and an object only of the mind, ib. Sacrifices nothing to him that has life, ib. His precepts, 180, 181. A ſtatue erected to him at Rome, as the wiſeſt of the Greeks, 172. Eulogium of him, i. 20, 21.

Pythagoras, the diviner, iv. 215.

Pytheas, the orator, ſeverely reproved by Phocion, for his impudence in ſpeaking to the people, iv. 303. Tells Demoſthenes that his orations ſmell of the lamp, v. 47. Demoſthenes's anſwer, ib. Joins Antipater, 64. Speaks to the Arcadians againſt the Athenians, ib. Is anſwered by Demoſthenes, ib.

Pythian Apollo. See *Apollo Pythius.*

Pythian Games. See Games.

Pythionice, the miſtreſs of Harpalus, iv. 304. He erects a magnificent monument to her memory, ib.

* *Pythium*, ii. 168.

Pythocles, ſon of Polycrates, a deſcendant of Aratus, v. 345. Plutarch writes the life of Aratus for the benefit of him and his brother, ib.

Pythocles, one of thoſe that ſuffered death with Phocion, iv. 317.

Pythoclides ſaid to teach Pericles muſic, i. 349.

Pythodorus lies in wait for Themiſtocles, i. 293.

Pytholaus, brother to Thebe, the wife of Alexander of Pheræ, aſſiſts her in deſpatching him, ii. 229.

Python, one of Alexander's officers, iv. 218.

Python, the muſician, iii. 9.

Python, the Byzantine orator, anſwered by Demoſthenes, v. 48.

Python, the ſerpent killed by Apollo, ii. 211.

* *Pythopolis*, i. 66.

Q.

QUADRANS, a small piece of brass coin, v. 95. which each Roman citizen contributed towards Publicola's funeral, i. 260.

Quadrantaria, or *Quadrantula*, a name given an infamous sister of Clodius, v. 95.

Quails, ii. 41.

Quarrels. See *Dissentions*.

Quæstor, the office what, i. 248. By whom first instituted, ib.

* *Quinda*, iii 379 v. 143.

Quintilis, i. 109, 187.

Quintio, one of Cato the Censor's freedmen, ii. 328.

Quintius, Titus and Lucius, brothers. See *Flaminius*.

Quintius, Lucius, the tribune, attempts to rescind the acts of Sylla, but is opposed by Lucullus, iii. 199. Obtains a decree for recalling Lucullus, 234.

Quintius. See *Capitolinus*.

Quintius Cassus goes with Antony to Cæsar v. 167.

Quintus, one of Crassus's lieutenants, and his quæstor Scropha, fly from Spartacus, iii. 301. *See all the other* QUINTI *under their family names.*

Quirinal Mount in Rome, i. 113, 180.

Quirinalis, *Flamen*, i. 169.

Quirinus, Romulus so called, i. 111, 113, 161.

Quiris, the meaning of the term, i. 100. *n.* 113.

Quirites, the Romans why so called, i. 100, 163.

Quiritis. See *Juno Quiritis*.

R.

RAIN; an attempt to account for its falling in great quantities after a battle. iii. 63, 64.

Ram with one horn found in the grounds of Pericles, i. 351. Explained in the way of omen, ib. Accounted for philosophically, ib.

Rape of the Sabine virgins, i. 91. Occasions a war, 94. Productive of better consequences, 100. Rape of Helen by Theseus. See *Helen*.

Rape, how punished by Solon's laws, i. 223.

Rat heard to cry, when Minucius named his general of horse, ii. 234.

Ratumena, one of the gates of Rome, near the capitol, i. 249.

* *Ravenna*, iii. 44.

Registers, the Syracusan, taken by the Athenians, iii. 270.

Religion, its exercises to be performed with great reverence and attention, i. 180. How defined, ii. 156. The regard the Romans paid to it for a long time, 233.

Remonium, a strong situation on Mount Aventine, where Remus proposed to build the city, i. 85.

Remus, twin brother of Romulus, seized and carried before Numitor, i. 82. His speech, ib. and 83. Faustulus carries to court the trough, or cradle, in which Romulus and he were taken up, and he is acknowledged by Numitor, 83. What occasioned his death, 86. He is buried in Remonium, ib.

Resignation, v. 59.

Retreat of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon. See *Xenophon*.

Rhadamanthus, a judge under Minos, i. 56. Said to have married Alcmena after the death of Amphitryon, iii. 119. The Haliartians show his tomb at Alea, 118.

* *Rhamnus*, iv. 306. v. 144.

Rhamnus, one of Antony's freedmen, v. 199.

Rhamnenses, i. 101.

Rhea, *Ilia*, or *Sylvia*, daughter of Numitor, and mother of Romulus and Remus, i. 79.

Rhea, the mother of Sertorius, iii. 338.

* *Rhegians*, ii. 126.

* *Rhegium*, ii. 25. v. 249, 271.

Rheneia, a little island near Delos, in which Nicias prepared the procession and choirs that were to perform in honor of Apollo, iii. 254.

Rhetoric, the art of ruling the minds of men, i. 364.

Rhetræ, the fundamental statutes of Lycurgus, i. 135. He calls them so, because he would have them thought oracular, ib.

* *Rhine*, Cæsar lays a bridge over it, iv. 242.

* *Rhodes* taken by Cassius, v. 294.

* *Rhodians*, their brave defence against Demetrius, v. 134. They desire him to leave one of his engines as a monument of the siege they had undergone, 133.

Rhodogune, daughter of Artaxerxes, married to Orontes, v. 341.

Rhodon, v. 223.

Rhœsaces, Cimon's generous answer to him, iii. 182.

Rhœsaces and *Spithridates* attack Alexander on his passing the Granicus, iv. 150. Alexander kills Rhœsaces, ib.

* *Rhœtium*, iv. 418.

* *Rhone*, river, iii. 57, 339.

Rhopoperperethres, a name given Demosthenes, v. 49.

Rhus, i. 68.

Rhymitalces, i. 96.

* *Rhyndacus*, river, iii. 205.

Rhyntaces, a Persian bird so called, v. 332

Riches and eloquence, the means by which the Romans gained a place in the administration, iii. 47.

Riches, not to desire them more glorious than to use them well, ii. 85. A competency preferable to them, i. 200. The true use of them, ii. 198.

* *Riphæan* mountains, i. 315.

Roads, the attention of C. Gracchus to the repairing of them, v. 26.

Romans rise to the height of empire by means of temperance and fortitude, i. 111. Admit no use of images in the worship of the gods, for an hundred and seventy years after the building of Rome, 171. Retire into the capitol on the coming of the Gauls, 321. Distressed by famine, 329. Delivered by Camillus, 330. Defeated by Hannibal in the great battle of Cannæ, ii. 20. Behave with dignity on that occasion, 21. Their attention to religious ceremonies, 100. Offer human sacrifices on the invasion of the Gauls after the first Punic war, 232. The Romans, for some ages, unpolished, and skilled only in agriculture and war, 253. Marcellus first gives them a taste for paintings, and other curiosities of art, for which he is blamed by the graver citizens, ib. Lose both their consuls by one of Hannibal's stratagems, 263, 264. Degenerated in the time of Cato the Censor, 309. He compares them to sheep, 313. They reject the presents of Pyrrhus, and all propositions of peace, while he remains in Italy, iii. 22. Proclaim liberty to the Greeks, ii. 374.

Roma, one of the Trojan matrons, who came with Æneas into Italy, i. 76 Advises her female companions to burn the ships, 77. Rome said to be called after her, or after Roma, the daughter of Italus and Leucaria, ib.

Romanus, son of Ulysses and Circe, i. 77.

Rome, built by Romulus, i. 87. The time of its foundation,

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the command amongſt them, ib. The character of Sertorius, ib. A little changed in the latter period of his life, by his misfortunes, 347. As general of the Luſitanians reduces the neighboring provinces, and numbers come over to him, ib. The great uſe he made of a white hind, which he pretends to be a gift from Diana, ib. and 348. With a ſmall force carries on the war againſt four Roman generals, 348. Beats Cotta at ſea, ib. Defeats Phidius in Bætica; Domitius and Lucius Manlius in the Hither Spain; and kills Thoranius, who was ſent againſt him by Metellus, 349. Reduces Metellus to ſuch extremities that he is forced to call in Lollius to his aſſiſtance from Gallia Narbonenſis, and Pompey the Great is ſent with another army from Rome, ib. Metellus marches againſt the Langobritæ, who had but one well in their city, 350. Sertorius ſends them two thouſand ſkins, filled with water, ib. Metellus ſends out Aquilius to collect proviſions, but Sertorius lays an ambuſh for him, and cuts off the convoy, 351. Sertorius arms and trains the Spaniards in the Roman manner, ib. Collects the children of the nobility from the ſeveral nations of Spain into the city of Oſca, and gives them maſters to inſtruct them in the Grecian and Roman literature, ib. By this means the children become ſo many hoſtages for the fidelity of their parents, ib. Multitudes lay themſelves under engagements, if Sertorius ſhould fall in battle, to die with him, 352. Perpenna arrives in Spain, and his troops inſiſt upon his joining Sertorius, the rather becauſe Pompey had now paſſed the Pyrenees, ib. Sertorius applies to the ſenſes of the Spaniards by a ſymbol, recommending to them unanimity, perſeverance, and obedience to their general, 353. The means he took to ſubdue the Characitani, who dwelt in caves upon a mountain in all appearance impregnable, 354. Takes the city of Lauron, though Pompey was come to its relief, and lay cloſe by him, 356. Beats Pompey in the battle of Sucro, 357. Pompey is wounded, and obliged to quit his horſe, but eſcapes while the barbarians are quarrelling about the furniture, ib. Loſes his hind, but is happy enough to find her again, ib. Gives Metellus and Pompey battle on the plains of Saguntum, and, Metellus being wounded, the Romans exert themſelves in ſuch a manner that they defeat Sertorius, 358. Sertorius retires into a fortreſs, while his officers aſſemble freſh forces, ib. He cuts off the Roman convoys both by ſea and land, 359. Metellus retires into Gaul, and Pompey ſends a meſſage to the Roman ſenate, expreſſing his diſtreſs, ib. Metellus offers a great reward to any Roman that ſhould take Sertorius, ib. His vanity upon an advantage gained of that general, ib. Sertorius forms a ſenate out of the patricians who had taken refuge with him, 360. His paſſion to be reſtored to his country, ib. His extreme grief upon the news of the death of his mother, ib. The greatneſs of his behavior, and regard to the dignity of his country in his treaty with Mithridates, 361. Mithridates's ſaying upon it, 362. Mithridates, by that treaty, is to have Cappadocia and Bithynia, and Sertorius to ſupply him with a general and ſome troops; the king, on the other hand, is to furniſh Sertorius with three thouſand talents, and forty ſhips of war, ib. Sertorius ſends him a gene-

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* *Sinnaca*, mountains of, iii. 325.

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* *Spartans*, the privacy of their commerce with their brides, i. 138. The education of their children, 141. The chief end of their discipline

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* *Sperchius*, river, i. 73.

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